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The provincial and territorial tourism satellite accounts for Canada,1998

by Conrad Barber-Dueck and Demi Kotsovos

Income and Expenditure Accounts Division
21st Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, K1A 0T6

Telephone: 1 613 951-3640

This paper represents the views of the authors and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of Statistics Canada.

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Canada

The Provincial and Territorial Satellite Accounts for Canada, 1998

This paper highlights the new Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Accounts (PTSA) developed by Statistics Canada. The PTSA provides an economic measure of the importance of tourism in terms of expenditures, Gross Domestic Product and employment for each of the provinces and territories. It permits a comparison of tourism with other industries within a province or territory since the concepts and methods used are based on the framework of the Canadian System of National Accounts. The study revealed that the importance of tourism varies significantly across the provinces and territories in Canada and that international visitors have become increasingly more important to Canadian tourism since the publication of the first Tourism Satellite Account for the year 1988. This paper presents the results of the PTSA for reference year 1998.

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Highlights 1
Introduction 2
Results 2
Conclusion and avenues for further development 8
APPENDICES 9
APPENDIX A: Concepts and definitions used in the Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account 10
APPENDIX B: Sources and Methods for the Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account 12
APPENDIX C: Methodology Changes for the Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account 16
APPENDIX D: Tourism Industries for the Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account 17
APPENDIX E: Tourism Commodities of the Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account 19
APPENDIX F: Detailed Tourism Expenditures by Region, 1996 20
APPENDIX G: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1996 33
APPENDIX H: Detailed Tourism Expenditures by Region, 1998 46
APPENDIX I: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1998 59
Glossary 72
Reference Documents 74
Technical Series 75

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.. figures not available.

... figures not appropriate or not applicable.

– nil or zero.

-- amount too small to be expressed.

p preliminary figures.

r revised figures.

x confidential to meet secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act.

The Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Accounts for Canada, 1998

By Conrad Barber-Dueck and Demi Kotsovos[1]

Highlights

- Tourism gained importance in the Canadian economy from 1996 to 1998, as tourism GDP went from 2.1% to 2.3% of economy-wide GDP.
- Tourism had the largest economic impact in Yukon, with 4.4% of its GDP attributable to tourism in 1998. British Columbia and Prince Edward Island came second and third, with tourism accounting for 3% or more of their economies.
- Yukon also had the highest share of employment (6.8%) originating from tourism. British Columbia was the only other province with over 5% of employment due to tourism.
- Tourism GDP in Canada grew 18.4% (in nominal terms) from 1996 to 1998, twice the 9.1% rate for the economy overall. Tourism spending advanced 15.6% spurred by a 19.2% increase of outlays by non-resident visitors to Canada.
- Alberta led the way in tourism growth from 1996 to 1998. Tourism spending and GDP rose 18.9% and 20.6%, respectively, while tourism employment advanced 9.3%. Nova Scotia came second in terms of growth in tourism spending, while Ontario had the second highest growth for both tourism GDP and employment.
- Tourism employment rose 6.5% from 1996 to 1998, accounting for 3.7% of all jobs in Canada in 1998. The transportation industry led the way as the air, bus and vehicle rental industries all saw above average job gains.
- The tourism trade balance (i.e., non-resident spending in Canada minus Canadian spending abroad), was $3.0 billion in deficit nationally in 1998 (i.e., Canadian spending abroad exceeded non-resident spending in Canada). This was an improvement over the $4.8 billion deficit in 1996.
- British Columbia had the strongest tourism trade surplus, $816 million in 1998, with surpluses on both the interprovincial and international accounts. Nova Scotia had the second highest tourism trade surplus, $141 million, helped by robust international tourism spending.
- Nova Scotia experienced the largest increase of international tourism spending, up 23.4% from 1996. Ontario came second with a 22.6% increase.
- Hotels and passenger air transportation remained the two largest tourism industries combining for over one-third of total tourism output.

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1. *The authors Conrad Barber-Dueck and Demi Kotsovos are economists with the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division, Statistics Canada. For further information, please call 613-951-3640 or email: iead-info-dcrd@statcan.ca. The authors wish to thank all involved for their invaluable support and assistance especially Chris Jackson, Jacques Delisle, Chantal Rouvroy, Marcel Beaudry, Jamie Temple, Katharine Kemp, and other staff members in Income and Expenditure Accounts Division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division, Industry Measures and Analysis Division and Input-Output Division of Statistics Canada. Lastly, we would like to thank the Canadian Tourism Commission (CTC) who provided funding for the overall project.*

Introduction

The measurement of tourism has been gaining world-wide interest in the last decade. The most common framework for this measurement has been the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA). The TSA measures tourism in terms of expenditures, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment. The Canadian TSA generally follows the guidelines adopted by several international organizations including the United Nations Statistical Commission.[2]

Statistics Canada first published a TSA in 1994. Since then several updates have been made and timely quarterly information is now available based on the TSA. According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO), over 35 countries have either completed a TSA or are in the process of developing one. Statistics Canada is one of only two countries, the other being Norway, to develop a regional TSA. This Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account (or PTSA) allows for a comparison of tourism among regions as well as among industries within a province or territory.

This publication marks the release of the second PTSA by Statistics Canada. This release for 1998 follows a report published in 2002 for 1996. Tables in this report include both the new 1998 PTSA results and revised estimates for 1996. Concepts, definitions, sources and methods, including the changes in methods, are included in the appendix.

Canada: Tourism made solid gains from 1996 to 1998

Tourism gained importance in the Canadian economy from 1996 to 1998. Tourism GDP increased to $19.5 billion, up 18.4% from 1996 (in nominal terms)[3], twice the 9.1% growth of the economy overall. Tourism GDP accounted for 2.3% of economy-wide GDP in 1998, up from a revised 2.1% in 1996. Profits and other operating surplus made healthy gains as tourism industries benefited from strong demand. Tourism had the largest economic impact on Yukon's economy, followed by B.C. and P.E.I., in both 1996 and 1998.

Tourism generated 532,900 jobs across the country in 1998. Tourism employment was up 6.5% from 1996, led by above average job gains in the air, bus and rental vehicle industries. Labour income attributed to tourism advanced 14.3% over the period, with Ontario (17.9%), Manitoba (16.9%) and Nova Scotia (15.1%) recording the largest gains. Tourism's share of employment edged up to 3.7% in 1998 from 3.6% in 1996. The economic impact of tourism on employment was largest in Yukon, followed by B.C. and P.E.I., and smallest in Quebec and Saskatchewan.

Tourism demand in Canada was $45.9 billion in 1998, 15.6% higher than in 1996, with Alberta (18.9%) and Nova Scotia (18.1%) showing the strongest gains. Non-residents accounted for one-third of tourism spending in Canada in both 1998 and 1996. The tourism trade balance (i.e., non-resident spending in Canada minus Canadian spending on tourism abroad), was $3.0 billion in deficit in 1998, down from a $4.8 billion deficit in 1996. A healthy 19.2% increase of exports (non resident spending in Canada) more than offset a 6.9% increase of imports (Canadian spending abroad). Nova Scotia (23.4%) and Ontario (22.6%) recorded the largest increase in international exports from 1996 to 1998. Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan had the largest tourism trade deficits in 1998. B.C., N.S. and Yukon had the largest tourism trade surpluses.

Spending on air transportation, accommodation, and food and beverages increased by just over 17% nationally in 1998. The largest shares of tourism spending went to transportation (37.2%) and accommodation (16.5%). A more than average share of tourism spending went to transportation in Newfoundland, Manitoba and Nova Scotia. More spending than the national average went to accommodation in P.E.I., Yukon and N.W.T. In these latter three regions transportation did not dominate spending as it did elsewhere. Spending on hotels and motels combined accounted for over 80% of accommodation expenditures, in both years, in all regions except the N.W.T.

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2. *See Tourism Satellite Account – Recommended Methodological Framework. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the United Nations and World Tourism Organisation, May 2001.*
3. *All references to GDP are at "basic prices" (see Appendix C). All growth rates of dollar denominated series are in nominal terms.*

Table 1: Tourism spending by commodity, Canada, 1996 and 1998[3]

	Tourism spending		Growth	Distribution	
	1996	1998		1996	1998
	$ millions		%	%	
Passenger transportation	15,068.5	17,087.2	13.4	38.0	37.2
Of which:					
passenger air transportation	8,981.4	10,513.2	17.1	22.6	22.9
use of private vehicle	3,861.5	4,097.2	6.1	9.7	8.9
Accommodation	6,464.3	7,590.2	17.4	16.3	16.5
Food and beverages services	5,843.3	6,864.3	17.5	14.7	15.0
Other tourism commodities (1)	6,427.6	7,471.1	16.2	16.2	16.3
Total tourism commodities	33,803.6	39,012.7	15.4	85.2	85.0
Other spending (2)	5,894.5	6,874.2	16.6	14.8	15.0
Total tourism expenditures	39,698.2	45,886.9	15.6	100.0	100.0

1. Includes spending on recreation and entertainment, travel agency services and pre-trip expenses.
2. Includes spending by tourists on non-tourism goods and services (groceries, alcoholic beverages purchased at retail, souvenirs, local public transportation, parking, etc.)
3. Data for 1996 have been revised to make them consistent with the 1998 data. See appendix C.

Table 2: Tourism GDP by industry, Canada, 1996 and 1998[3]

	Tourism GDP		Growth	Distribution	
	1996	1998		1996	1998
	$ millions		%	%	
Transportation	4,275.3	5,266.8	23.2	26.0	27.1
Accommodation	4,134.6	4,682.7	13.3	25.1	24.1
Food services	2,024.4	2,334.7	15.3	12.3	12.0
Other tourism industries (1)	2,482.9	2,915.0	17.4	15.1	15.0
Total tourism industries	12,917.2	15,199.3	17.7	78.6	78.1
Other industries (2)	3,527.0	4,262.8	20.9	21.4	21.9
Total tourism GDP	16,444.3	19,462.1	18.4	100.0	100.0

1. Includes recreation and entertainment services and travel agency industries.
2. Includes non-tourism industries that benefit from tourism (eg. Retail trade). These industries produce some commodities bought by tourists. These commodities include: groceries, alcoholic beverages from stores, pre-trip expenses, motor vehicle parts and repair, motor vehicle fuel, toiletries etc.
3. Data for 1996 have been revised to make them consistent with the 1998 data. See appendix C.

Newfoundland and Labrador: Touring close to home

More than half of tourism spending in Newfoundland and Labrador in 1998 was by residents travelling within the province, second only to Saskatchewan. Still, the province continued to register a small trade surplus, $5 million in 1998.

Transportation took the largest share of the tourism dollar, 45.6%, more than in any other region. On the other hand, the province recorded the lowest share of tourism spending on accommodation (12.6%) and food and beverages (11.8%). A high proportion of trips within the province, including day trips and visits to friends and relatives, made it less likely to require commercial accommodation.

Tourism spending in Newfoundland and Labrador reached $664.4 million in 1998. Tourism GDP reached $231.6 million, representing 2.3% of the province's economy, the same as the national average. Tourism employment, at 3.4% of total jobs, was below the national average of 3.7%.

Prince Edward Island: Bridge brings new trails to P.E.I.

The completion of the Confederation Bridge altered tourism spending patterns in P.E.I. from 1996 to 1998. Spending on water transportation dropped sharply while that on bus and air transportation rose markedly. Tourism spending on transportation overall however was only 10.9% higher in 1998 than in 1996, well below the 13.4% gain seen nationally.

Dampened by a sluggish economy, overall tourism spending increased 13.0%, below the national average for 1996 to 1998. Nonetheless, tourism remained an important part of the Island economy. Tourism accounted for 3.0% of GDP and 4.6% of employment, the third highest of any region in Canada.

P.E.I. registered a tourism trade surplus of $49 million in 1998, down from $81 million in 1996. Increased imports (tourism spending outside the province) were behind the decline, as exports (non-resident spending in PEI) were up 15.7%. Interestingly, spending by islanders travelling in their own province was the lowest (14.7%) compared to the national average of 46.8%. This results partly from the definition of tourism which requires a trip to exceed 80 kms to be considered tourism and partly from the Island's small size which limits distances travelled.

Nova Scotia: Welcomed the world

Nova Scotia recorded the largest increase (23.4%) in international tourism spending from 1996 to 1998. It also registered the second highest gain (17.9%) in spending by Canadians from other regions. As a result, the province's tourism trade surplus improved. The province accounted for 5.0% of total inter-provincial tourism spending and 2.4% of international tourism spending, both well above its population share.

Tourism demand in Nova Scotia was $1.4 billion in 1998, up 18.1 % from 1996. A healthy increase in spending on transportation was recorded, despite reduced water transportation following completion of the Confederation Bridge in P.E.I. Other modes of transportation, mainly, air, bus, rail and motor vehicles made up the slack.

Tourism GDP reached $499.9 million in 1998, up 17.5% from 1996. Tourism generated 17,300 jobs in 1998. The province had the third largest increase (6.9%) in tourism employment from 1996 to 1998, behind only Alberta and Ontario. Tourism accounted for 2.6% of the province's GDP and 4.2% of employment.

Table 3: Tourism shares of GDP and employment, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1996 and 1998

	Tourism share of GDP		Tourism share of employment	
	1996	1998	1996	1998
	percent			
Newfoundland and Labrador	2.2	2.3	3.4	3.4
Prince Edward Island	3.0	3.0	4.7	4.6
Nova Scotia	2.5	2.6	4.1	4.2
New Brunswick	1.8	1.9	3.2	3.4
Quebec	2.0	2.1	3.1	3.2
Ontario	2.0	2.1	3.4	3.5
Manitoba	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.4
Saskatchewan	1.6	1.8	3.1	3.2
Alberta	2.0	2.3	3.9	3.9
British Columbia	3.1	3.4	5.1	5.1
Yukon	4.0	4.4	7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	2.0	2.1	3.8	3.7
Canada	2.1	2.3	3.6	3.7

New Brunswick: Tourism behind, despite double-digit gains

Although New Brunswick's growth was below the national average in terms of tourism expenditures and GDP, both recorded doubt-digit gains. Tourism accounted for 1.9% of the province's GDP and 3.4% of its employment, both below the Canadian average.

Spending by international visitors advanced 17.4% from 1996 to 1998, helping to boost tourism output. However, spending by New Brunswickers outside the province continued apace. This left the province with a $178 million tourism trade deficit in 1998, comparable with 1996.

New Brunswick's tourism industry, which generated just over 10,000 jobs in 1998, held the distinction of having the largest percentage of tourism-related workers employed in the food and beverage industry. This industry produced 16.2% of the province's tourism GDP but over 27% of tourism jobs. This difference reflects the considerable amount of part time employment in the food and beverage industry.

Air transportation was one of the fastest growing industries in the province, as the industry's GDP advanced almost 20% from 1996 to 1998. Conversely, the accommodation industry lagged behind with only a 2.6% gain in output and a 3.7% drop in employment.

Quebec: Visitors from other provinces helped tourism in Quebec

Tourism spending amounted to $8.9 billion in Quebec in 1998, up 13.2% from 1996, a smaller than average increase. More than half of this spending was by Quebecers travelling within the province. Spending by visitors from other parts of Canada increased 14.8% helping to sustain both tourism demand and a continued inter-provincial tourism trade surplus ($107 million).

International visitors, however, travelled less to Quebec than to other parts of Canada. International exports were up 11.3% from 1996 to 1998, well below the national average. Overall, Quebec recorded a tourism trade deficit of $522 million.

Tourism GDP grew 16.2%, bringing a large increase in operating surplus (which includes profits). Labour income attributable to tourism was up 10.7%, while employment rose 4.9%. Tourism contributed 2.1% of Quebec's GDP, and 3.2% of Quebec's employment, both below the national average. Bus transportation was relatively strong in the province, accounting for nearly one-third of the industry's GDP nationally.

Ontario: International visitors key to tourism

Ontario's tourism is highly dependent on spending from non-residents (international exports of tourism) of Canada. Of total demand, 40% came from international visitors in 1998, the third highest share after Yukon and British Columbia. These international exports advanced a strong 22.6% from 1996 to 1998, well above the Canadian average. This helped push tourism spending to $17.0 billion in 1998, 16.7% higher than in 1996. The international flavour of tourism in the province is partly the result of several large international airports as well as some of the country's busiest land border crossings.

With the large increase in non-resident spending, Ontario had the second highest tourism GDP growth from 1996 to 1998. Along with large increases in other operating surplus (e.g. profits) and labour income, employment advanced 6.9%, again the second highest in the country.

Ontario's economy had the strongest growth in the country from 1996 to 1998. This helped push tourism expenditures strongly upward since both business and personal travel are included in tourism. In 1998, tourism generated 2.1% of Ontario's GDP and 3.5% of its employment. These below-average shares are more indicative of the province's large and diversified economy, rather than a weak tourism sector.

With $7.4 billion of tourism GDP, Ontario accounted for 37.8% of national tourism output and a similar percentage of tourism jobs. The province also had the largest tourism trade deficit at $2.4 billion, down considerably from a $3.0 billion deficit in 1996.

Table 4: Distribution of tourism spending by source, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1996 and 1998

	Residents of province / territory		Residents of other provinces / territories		International visitors	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
	percent					
Newfoundland and Labrador	56.7	57.4	28.2	27.4	15.0	15.2
Prince Edward Island	14.4	14.7	53.3	52.3	32.3	33.1
Nova Scotia	40.6	39.4	33.0	33.0	26.4	27.6
New Brunswick	43.2	43.3	35.4	34.8	21.4	21.8
Quebec	53.5	53.7	18.7	18.9	27.8	27.3
Ontario	48.3	47.0	13.6	13.0	38.1	40.0
Manitoba	49.2	49.2	35.1	34.8	15.7	16.1
Saskatchewan	61.1	60.3	29.1	29.3	9.8	10.3
Alberta	48.1	48.0	24.3	24.4	27.6	27.6
British Columbia	38.3	38.0	21.6	20.3	40.1	41.7
Yukon	21.3	22.6	23.5	21.4	55.3	55.9
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	41.6	40.4	39.3	38.0	19.1	21.6
Canada	47.3	46.8	19.9	19.5	32.7	33.7

Manitoba: Flood did not deter tourists

Despite the "flood of the century" in 1997, tourism spending in Manitoba continued apace. Tourism expenditures rose 16.0% from 1996 to 1998, just above the national average. Employment increased 5.8%, slightly below the national average. Tourism GDP was $661.3 million, up 17.7% from 1996 and representing 2.3% of the total economy. Tourism accounted for 3.4% of all jobs.

Much of the strength in tourism demand came from a 19.0% increase of non-resident spending. However, inter-provincial demand, which generated nearly 35% of tourism spending in the province (the third highest share nationally), remained an important source of strength as well.

The air and rail industries, which both increased output over 20% from 1996 to 1998, played an important role in the Manitoban tourism industry. Manitoba had a more than 4% share of the GDP of these industries nationally in 1998, well above its 3.4% share of tourism GDP for Canada.

Tourism spending in Manitoba reached $1.5 billion in 1998, up 16% from 1996. Almost half of this spending (49.2%) came from Manitobans travelling within the province. Canadians visiting from elsewhere accounted for 34.8% and international visitors, 16.1%.

Saskatchewan: Internal tourism key in Saskatchewan

Over 60% of tourism demand in Saskatchewan in 1998 came from within its own borders, comparable to 1996, and representing the highest share in Canada. Conversely, Saskatchewan also had the lowest share of tourism spending coming from international visitors. This was reflected in a tourism trade deficit of $406 million, virtually unchanged from 1996.

Motor vehicle travel continued to be a popular mode of transportation in the province. Expenditures on vehicle fuel and repairs and parts accounted for more than 4% of the national total, well above the province's 2.7% share of overall tourism spending nationally. Air transportation shares were well below the national average.

Saskatchewan's tourism GDP increased 16.0% to $489.1 million in 1998. The economic impact of tourism in Saskatchewan, at 1.8% of GDP, was the smallest in the country. Tourism provided 15.9 thousand jobs, 3.2% of all jobs in the province.

Alberta: Vibrant economy stimulated tourism

Alberta led the way in terms of tourism growth from 1996 to 1998. The increases in tourism expenditure (18.9%), GDP (20.6%) and employment (9.3%) were the highest in the country. Tourism was stimulated by a robust economy, as demand from domestic, inter-provincial and international sources all made strong gains. Growth in transportation commodities such as vehicle rental, vehicle fuel and the international component of air transportation all helped to boost expenditure.

Tourism accounted for 2.3% (or $2.3 billion) of Alberta's GDP in 1998. This share was at the national average, reflecting the vibrant economy more than a weak tourism sector.

Alberta's tourism trade balance was $202 million in deficit in 1998, down from a deficit of over $400 million in 1996. More tourism dollars came from the rest of Canada turning its inter-provincial trade balance from a deficit to a surplus of $204 million. Albertans continued to spend more abroad than non-residents of Canada spent in the province.

Table 5: Tourism trade balances by component, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1996 and 1998

	Total		Interprovincial		International	
	1996	1998	1996	1998	1996	1998
	$ millions					
Newfoundland and Labrador	21	5	-4	-7	26	12
Prince Edward Island	81	49	43	2	38	47
Nova Scotia	81	141	65	70	16	71
New Brunswick	-153	-178	15	-64	-168	-114
Quebec	-810	-522	107	107	-916	-629
Ontario	-2959	-2443	-374	-493	-2585	-1950
Manitoba	-482	-378	-56	20	-425	-398
Saskatchewan	-412	-406	-119	-186	-294	-221
Alberta	-410	-202	-48	204	-362	-406
British Columbia	196	816	348	333	-153	483
Yukon	56	63	8	8	48	55
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	27	15	14	7	12	8
Canada	-4763	-3041	0	0	-4763	-3041

British Columbia: Tourism shook off Asian flu

With large influxes of visitors from elsewhere inside and outside of Canada, British Columbia registered the largest tourism trade surplus in the country, $816 million in 1998. A 19.0% increase in spending of international visitors was a major factor behind this surplus. The province drew 41.7% of its tourism spending from international visitors, second only to the Yukon.

British Columbia also had the second highest share of tourism GDP and employment. The tourism industry accounted for 3.4% of the province's GDP in 1998 and 5.1% of all jobs in the province. Tourism GDP reached $3.6 billion, up 16.5% from 1996, giving some respite to an economy suffering the effects of the "Asian flu". B.C.s overall economy grew only 6.6% from 1996 to 1998.

Water transportation in British Columbia accounted for nearly half of the nation-wide output of this industry. Air transportation also had a disproportionately large share of the industry's output nationally.

Yukon : Tourism helped boost faltering economy

The Klondike centennial and tourism both gave a boost at a time when Yukon's economy was faltering. The territory's economy contracted 3.8% from 1996 to 1998, while tourism GDP grew 4.4%. Tourism in the Yukon had the largest economic impact across the country, despite the slowest growth of both tourism spending (1.8%) and tourism GDP (6.1%). Tourism accounted for 4.4% of Yukon's GDP in 1998. Employment generated by tourism made up 6.8% of all jobs in the territory. Both were well above the national averages.

Over 75% of the $122.7 million tourism spending in the Yukon was by international visitors and Canadians from other parts of the country. More than two-thirds was by international visitors, the highest share in Canada. The largest share of this spending was for accommodation (at 31.9%, highest among all regions) followed by transportation (at 31.0%, second lowest among the regions). This resulted in a trade surplus of $63 million.

Northwest Territories and Nunavut[4]: Air travel dampened growth

Tourism demand in the Northwest Territories was $133.8 million in 1998, up 7.5% from 1996. Accommodation and transportation were the largest components of spending. Over 60% of tourism spending was split evenly between transportation and accommodation. Though accommodation remained strong, growth in transportation was dampened by a slight decline in air transportation.

Nearly two-thirds of tourism spending in N.W.T came from out-of-province and international visitors. Spending by international visitors grew by 21.5% from 1996 to 1998, the third largest increase behind Nova Scotia and Ontario. As a result, N.W.T had a tourism trade surplus of $15 million.

Tourism accounted for 2.1% of the Territory's GDP in 1998. Tourism GDP reached $53.3 million in 1998, up 9.9% from 1996. Tourism employment accounted for 3.7% of all jobs in the NWT, equal to the national average.

Conclusion and avenues for further development

This report provides an update of the regional impacts of tourism in Canada. Tourism became a more important part of the Canadian economy from 1996 to 1998, driven in part by the spending of international tourists. However, not all regions shared equally in the growth of tourism.

With the publication now of two PTSAs, for 1996 and 1998, data quality has improved and time series analysis by region can now be done. Data challenges remain however and there is room for refinements in the future. This is especially the case for smaller regions and smaller industries where data quality is always more variable. As a consequence, the estimates here should be viewed as provisional.

Further work can improve the quality and timeliness of the PTSA. For instance, it may be possible to develop a series of more timely provincial tourism indicators. Future PTSA estimates could bring the annual benchmarks forward with each subsequent set of provincial IO tables. For example, provincial IO tables for 2000 are now in preparation for release in fall 2003. Another improvement would be to deflate current dollar series to improve analysis of output as well as to track regional price movements for tourism commodities. The development of provincial tourism indicators, to accompany the PTSA, would also allow for the creation of a provincial tourism economic impact model, a useful tool for policy analysis.

4. *In 1998, Nunavut was part of the Northwest Territories.*

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Concepts and definitions used in the Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account

Appendix B: Sources and Methods for the Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account

Appendix C: Methodology changes for the Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account

Appendix D: Tourism Industries for the Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account

Appendix E: Tourism Commodities of the Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account

Appendix F: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1996

Appendix G: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1996

Appendix H: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1998

Appendix I: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1998

APPENDIX A: Concepts and definitions used in the Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account

Concepts

The PTSA is based on the accounting principles of the System National Accounts. This internationally recognised system is an integrated framework of statistics that allows for the measurement of a country's economic production. It outlines the structure of the economy and the contribution of each industry.

Satellite accounts, such as the PTSA, have the structure and principles of the national accounts but are developed as an extension to the national accounts system - thus the name "satellite". The subject matter of the satellite account usually can not be explicitly found in the core account and thus a special calculation is required. Satellite accounts tend to focus on specific aspects, be it social or economic, such as tourism, transportation, or environment. Their presentation and adherence to national accounting principles allows an analyst to compare the satellite account (or area of interest) with the entire economy as measured by the SNA. With the tourism satellite account, one can therefore answer the question, how important is tourism in Canada.

For the tourism satellite account, the Input-Output tables in the SNA are particularly important. These tables measure and analyse productive activity in the economy focusing on the producers and purchasers of commodities within the various industries. They show the total output and use of commodities by industries, as well as the primary costs (or inputs) associated with production of the commodities. As mentioned earlier, tourism is not an industry identified within the SNA. It is dependent on the consumer's purchases as a tourist, rather than on the production of certain goods and services. Constructing the PTSA, therefore, requires splitting industries into their tourism and non-tourism components. By aggregating the value added for the each tourism component, tourism GDP may be calculated.

Definitions

At the core of the PTSA is the definition of tourism. **Tourism** is currently defined as "the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes". This is the definition adopted by the World Tourism Organisation and the United Nations Statistical Commission. The definition is broad in that both personal and business travel are included in tourism. It also does not precisely define the notion of usual environment, thereby allowing a country to apply the tourism concept to its own specifications. For operational purposes, Canada has defined the concept of outside the **"usual environment"** as greater than 80 kilometres one way from home. Several important exceptions are made to the definition. Commuting, travel for education, by armed forces, and diplomats as well as migration are not included in the estimates. On the other hand, crossing an international boundary is considered tourism no matter the distance travelled.

Tourism consists of a mix of industries and parts of industries and the various commodities they produce. An industry is a grouping of establishments that provide similar commodities to businesses and persons. A **tourism industry** is defined as an industry that provides tourism commodities to visitors and would cease to exist without tourism or would continue to exist only at a significantly reduced level of activity (see Appendix D for a list of tourism industries). A **tourism commodity** is a good or service for which a significant part of its total demand comes from visitors. Therefore, air passenger transportation would be a tourism commodity, while groceries, although occasionally bought by tourists, is considered a non-tourist commodity. Most tourism commodities are purchased while travelling, however, an exception is made for goods and services bought solely for the purpose of travel (e.g. motorised mobile homes, tent trailers and luggage). The list of commodities and industries used in the PTSA has not been modified from the national list (see Appendix E for a list of tourism commodities).[5]

5. *The definition for a tourism commodity and tourism industry is based on the National Task Force on Tourism Data, Final Report (March 1989, Statistics Canada).*

Another important factor in the construction of the PTSA is the definition of **tourism supply**. This is the total production of the commodities bought by **tourists**[6] and non-tourists. Interestingly, the supply of a tourism commodity can and usually does exceed tourism demand as defined in the PTSA. This is because tourism supply includes the total production of a tourism commodity whether it was purchased by a tourist or a non-tourist. For example, 100 units of accommodation services, a tourism commodity, may be produced within a given region. However, only 90 of these units may be attributable to tourism activity. Thus, tourism supply for accommodation service, which in this example equals 100, is not equal to tourism demand (90 units). The ratio of tourism demand to supply is useful in identifying the proportion of a tourism commodity that is actually purchased by tourists. It also provides important information for the conversion of commodity data into an industry format. The ratio is also useful in the data validation process especially in the reconciliation of demand and supply estimates, and in estimating the share of an industry's employment that is generated by tourism. (For further details see the methodology in Appendix B).

Tourism demand, as mentioned above, is defined as total spending by tourists. Total tourism demand can be split into several components including domestic demand, international demand and inter-provincial demand. Domestic demand includes the expenditures associated with tourism activity within a given region by residents of that region. In the case of air transportation, the domestic portion of a flight destined to a location outside the region is also included in domestic demand. International demand, which can also be described as exports, consists of the expenditures from non-residents of Canada on tourism. Inter-provincial demand includes the expenditures associated with tourism activity within a given region by residents of another province or territory in Canada. Business, government and personal tourism expenditures are included for all types of demand. The PTSA also calculates tourism import spending, both internationally and in other provinces and territories[7].

Tourism GDP can be defined as the unduplicated value of production, within the boundaries of a region (i.e. province, territory), of goods and services purchased by tourists. In the PTSA, GDP is calculated at basic prices as opposed to market prices. Only direct GDP, as opposed to indirect and induced GDP, is measured. Indirect GDP refers to the downstream effects of economic activity. Although these indirect effects are important, they are beyond the scope of the PTSA. GDP can be calculated as (i) the sum of incomes or (ii) expenditures or (iii) the sum of value added. In the case of tourism, the sum of income approach is used. The components include wages and salaries, supplementary labour income, mixed income and other operating surplus (including profit and depreciation).

Tourism employment is the sum of all employees contributing to tourism production. It consists of both full-time and part-time employment and thus, is not calculated as full-time equivalents. Self-employed persons, employees and unpaid family workers comprise tourism employment. Again, as in the case of GDP, only direct employment is included as opposed to indirect and induced employment.

6. *In this article, the term tourist also includes same-day visitors.*
7. *Expenditures by residents outside their provincial jurisdiction are defined as imports.*

APPENDIX B: Sources and Methods for the Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account

Data Sources

Several main data sources are used for the PTSA. Demand estimates are derived from two main sources, the Canadian Travel survey (CTS) and the International Travel Survey (ITS), both conducted by Statistics Canada. The CTS provides estimates for domestic business and personal tourism expenditure by province and territory. It also supplies estimates that identify the reasons for visiting a region, the duration of stay and the activities undertaken while at the tourist location. The survey is a monthly supplement to the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The CTS provides totals for tourism expenditure, within a given region, as well as inter-provincially (inter-provincial exports and imports). The CTS, however, does not provide travel origin data for the territories, only travel destinations are available. Information from air transportation origin and destination statistics and Statistics Canada's Survey of Household Spending (SHS) along with Input-Output supply data, are used to fill this gap. Data for pre-trip expenses, a portion of domestic demand, used trade and manufacturing data.

The ITS provides estimates for non-resident demand (separately for the US and other countries) within Canada as well as imports of tourism (Canadian spending abroad). This survey was initially conducted to provide estimates for Canada's Balance of Payments with other countries.

Estimates for tourism supply are derived from Statistics Canada's Input-Output system; as are GDP and its components, labour income, mixed income and operating surplus. The Input-Output system is constructed using several large matrices of data that record the inputs (what is needed to make a good or service) and output (the goods and services provided) of 300 industries using 727 commodities. Since 1998 data was used, the industries match the North American Industry Classification Systems (NAICS). The inputs show the supply of various commodities by industry and therefore tourism supply can be calculated using this data. The I-O system also provides a matrix of value added or GDP. Employment data is found in Statistics Canada's Labour Productivity Database. As its name suggests, this database provides measures of productivity using data from the Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Survey of Employment, Payroll and Hours (SEPH). The labour database uses the same industry classification system as I-O thereby allowing for a straightforward match between the two sets of data.

Methodology

The goal of the PTSA is to measure the economic activity of tourism, including tourism GDP, employment, demand and supply. To do this, the PTSA takes demand data from the tourism surveys (i.e. the CTS and the ITS) and calculates its contribution to GDP and employment. However, the source data for tourism is dissimilar in that some is based on commodity detail while other sources are based on industry detail. That is, demand data from the CTS and ITS are built up using commodity details while GDP and employment data use industry breakdowns. Thus, a link needs to be made between commodities and industries. Supply, which can be calculated using either commodity or industry detail, is the linking factor between these variables. A demand/supply ratio, as discussed below, can be calculated for each commodity. This ratio is then moved into the industry framework so that tourism GDP and employment can be estimated using the information provided by the demand surveys.

Supply

The starting point for the calculation of supply is the Input-Output (I-O) system, which gives a detailed accounting of all the industries in the economy and the commodities they supply. The first step for the PTSA is to discern the industries that supply tourism commodities to visitors (see appendix D for a complete list of tourism industries). However, the industry categories provided in the published Input-Output system are not detailed enough for the PTSA[8]. For example, the I-O system displays industry estimates only for the total food and beverage industry. The PTSA needs to split this industry, using information from I-O detailed calculations, into sub-industries since some of these sub-industries may not be included in the tourism account. For example, two sub-industries within the food and beverage industry are take-out food restaurants and caterers. Take-out food

restaurants are considered a tourism industry and their supply is included in the estimate. Caterers are omitted since they are a non-tourist industry. Similarly, only tourism commodities remain in the calculation of total supply. In other words, only those commodities in the take-out food industry that are purchased by tourists are retained (e.g. meals) while non-tourist commodities are taken out (e.g. royalties).

After the tourism sub-industries and tourism commodities have been identified, supply shares are calculated. The supply shares are equal to a sub-industry's portion of the total output for a commodity within an industry. For example, if two sub-industries each provided one half of an industry's supply of meals, then the supply shares would equal 50% for these commodities for each sub-industry. These shares are used later to allocate demand by industry. It should be noted that taxes were added to all supply estimates obtained from the Input-Output system to move the data from producer prices to purchaser prices, thereby matching the pricing used for the demand data.

A major change in methodology was made in the treatment of travel agencies. In the past only a portion of the tourism supply (gross output) was included in the TSA. This was done because it was believed that a double counting of output would occur if the total was used. However, it was concluded that only commissions (and not commodities sold such as airline tickets) were included in travel agency industry. Therefore, total output of the industry was included. This, in turn, resulted in an increase in demand and GDP of the tourism industry compared to past TSA estimates.

Demand

The calculation for tourism demand in the PTSA began with the survey data in the CTS and the ITS. The first step was to split the existing commodity detail provided in the surveys into the detail used in the Input-Output system in order to allow appropriate demand / supply reconciliation. For some commodities, the existing survey data did provide appropriate detail. For example, information for the transportation commodities was sufficient to split these commodities into their I-O counterparts. For accommodation, information on nights spent in different types of accommodation was available from the survey and was used to split the commodities into the I-O classifications. Personal expenditure data from the National Accounts was used to split the remaining commodities into the I-O framework. The personal expenditure data is readily available by province and is part of the I-O system.

Once tourism demand was calculated using the same commodities as supply, supply shares were used to allocate the demand into sub-industries. As mentioned above, if 50% of meals was supplied by a sub-industry, this sub-industry would also be allocated 50% of demand. After the demand data was distributed across industries, demand/supply ratios were then calculated for each industry. These ratios are simply the total tourism demand of an industry divided by its total tourism supply. This ratio indicates what portion of an industry's output can be attributed to tourism activity. Thus, if an industry demand / supply ratio equals 40%, this share of the industry's total output comes from tourism. These demand/supply ratios will later be used to calculate tourism GDP and employment. As noted above, tourism supply is larger than tourism demand because it includes the total supply of a tourism industry, rather than just the portion that is attributable to tourism.

To increase the analytical capabilities of the data, demand was split into domestic demand and non-resident demand (exports) by province using information from the CTS and ITS. Export estimates were made for both inter-provincial and international exports of tourism. Data was also calculated for international and inter-provincial imports. The availability of both export and import data allowed for the calculation of tourism trade balance for each province and territory.

Several additions were made to the survey data to provide a more complete estimate of tourism demand (see Table B1). The first of these additions was to include the domestic portion of international trips since this spending is not included in the published CTS estimates. The domestic portion is the Canadian leg of a trip to an international destination. For example, in the case of a person flying to New York from Winnipeg through Toronto,

8. *The Input-Output "W" or worksheet level data is not detailed enough.*

the spending associated with the Winnipeg to Toronto portion of the trip was added to the published survey data. Further, if the international leg of the trip is provided by a domestic carrier, this too is included in the domestic demand total since the service is produced domestically.

The CTS data was adjusted in the case of air, rail and water fares since, in the survey, the total fare was allocated to the province of origin. However, productive activity also occurs at the destination point of the trip. The goal of the PTSA is to measure, as is the case for the provincial I-O account, the location of economic activity rather than the place of residence of those undertaking the economic activity. For example, if a resident of Ontario purchased some goods in Nova Scotia, the GDP resulting from this activity would be allocated to Nova Scotia rather than Ontario, the place of residence of the purchaser. Therefore, a portion of domestic fares was allocated to the province of destination. This adjustment affected only the distribution of demand across provinces and not the national level.

Another calculation was made to include domestic tourism spending in the territories since travel origin data, or tourism spending of residents within their own territory, was not included in the CTS survey. Supply data was available for these commodities. Total demand data was calculated using the national average for demand/supply ratio and multiplying it by total supply for each tourism commodity in the territories. International and inter-provincial demand was then removed from this total leaving only domestic or intra-provincial demand for the territory. The Survey of Household Spending (SHS) and origin and destination air passenger statistics were also used as indicators for demand.

Table B1: Reconciliation of Travel Surveys and Demand, Canada, 1996 and 1998

	1996	1998
	$ millions	
Tourism Expenditures as per (CTS & ITS)	**28,963**	**36,345**
Domestic Portion of International Trips	317	290
Canadian Fares of International Trips	3,478	4,323
Domestic Demand (Territories)	63	61
Tips	377	271
Pre-Trip Expenditures	1,056	1,515
Demand to Supply reconciliation	5,398	3,082
Total Adjustments	**10,688**	**9,542**
Total Tourism Demand (PTSA)	**39,651**	**45,887**

The inclusion of tips was another adjustment to the survey data. Tips were added to the demand estimates of accommodations and restaurants since they are not explicitly captured in the travel surveys.

Pre-trip expenses or spending made by a traveller before a trip but for the sole purpose of travelling was another important addition made. These expenses include motor homes, travel and tent trailers, luggage and travel sets, tents and camping equipment and sleeping bags.[9] The commodities included in pre-trip expenses were calculated using a supply and disposition method. Total exports of these goods were subtracted from total supply (including imports and items manufactured) of these items to obtain total disposition for Canada. Total units of each of these items were then multiplied by the appropriate Input-Output price to get total revenues for pre-trip expenses. The initial calculation was done at the national level since the quality of the inter-provincial trade data for these commodities was considered to be too poor to get accurate results. The Canadian totals were then distributed provincially and by territory using shares for these pre-trip commodities from the final demand I-O table.

9. *These commodities were often identified by a number of international organizations (such as the OECD) as single-purpose tourism goods.*

A final adjustment to the data arose from the demand/supply reconciliation. As commodities were reconciled between demand and supply for different regions, the ratio of tourism demand to supply for a given commodity was examined. This ratio was at times considered too high or too low relative to other regions, the national average or relative to each other. This was particularly true for small regions and commodities for which little spending occurred. These issues were treated on a case-by-case basis. For example, by adding the information from the two travel surveys with the domestic portion of international trips, total air transportation demand might have reached only 80% of total supply for many regions. The non-tourism exclusions to air travel demand could not account for this 20% difference. Therefore, the 80% total was adjusted upward to reflect a more accurate tourism demand/supply ratio for air transportation. In some cases, tourism demand exceeded supply for a given commodity in a given region. The supply and demand estimates were then examined to see which was of higher statistical quality and an adjustment was made based on this information.

GDP

Tourism GDP and its components, labour income, mixed income and other operating surplus, were obtained from the input table of the Input-Output system. GDP was again calculated by sub-industry, just like supply either through information obtained for the sub-industries or, if no information existed, allocated by supply shares. The demand/supply industry ratios were then used to calculate tourism GDP. In other words, if the demand/supply ratio for a given industry was 50%, one half of the industry's GDP was allocated to tourism. This method also allowed for the calculation of tourism labour income, mixed income and operating surplus associated with tourism.

A special calculation was made to derive GDP for the "other industries". These "other industries" (such as retail trade) are defined as non-tourism industries, or industries that do not meet the criteria for tourism industries but obtain some benefit from it. In other words, they produce some commodities bought by tourists. These commodities include groceries, alcoholic beverages from stores, pre-trip expenses, motor vehicle parts and repair and motor vehicle fuel and some other miscellaneous commodities (e.g. toiletries). I-O personal expenditure data were used to distribute these values across I-O commodities. An adjustment was made for imports of these goods since, in some cases, tourism demand exceeded the production of a commodity within a province. These data were then moved into an industry framework using shares of output for these commodities. The totals were then multiplied by input shares so that the GDP components could be isolated.

Employment

Like GDP, employment is calculated at the industry level. Therefore, the employment calculation used the same industry ratios as GDP to calculate the tourism portion of each industry. Thus, if the demand/supply ratio for an industry was 50%, half of this industry's employment was allocated to tourism. This calculation was done for all tourism-related industries and then the shares were summed to arrive at total tourism employment within a given province or territory. As mentioned before, employment data by industry was found in Statistics Canada's Labour Productivity Database. The employment data were again available only at an industry level too aggregated for the PTSA. Wages and salaries, from the GDP calculation, were used to allocate employment across the sub-industries.

APPENDIX C: Methodology changes for the Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account

Methodology Changes

Three major changes to the methods of the PTSA have been made with this release for 1998. Formerly, GDP was valued at factor cost, now it is valued at basic prices. Industries were formerly classified on an SIC basis, now they are classified according to NAICS. Last, an improved method is used to allocate ITS data on tourism spending by commodity.

GDP at Basic Prices

In the 1996 PTSA, tourism GDP by industry was measured at *factor cost*. Given the adoption of the basic prices concept recently within the System of National Accounts, the 1998 PTSA now also measures GDP at *basic prices*. This new measure adds to the factor cost some taxes on production (such as property and payroll taxes, but not federal or provincial sales taxes), and subtracts some subsidies (such as labour-related subsidies, but not product-related subsidies). The end result is that the new basic prices measure of tourism GDP is higher than the one at *factor cost*. Data for 1996 have been revised (*basic prices* concept) to make them consistent with the 1998 data.

NAICS Industry Classification

With the 1998 PTSA, the classification of industries formerly based on the Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC) is now on the basis of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Most industries remained basically the same in either system, with one notable exception. Formerly, parts of the bus transportation industry (namely school bus operators and urban transit operations) were included among non-tourism industries, and their production was allocated entirely to non-tourism activity. In both instances, some of their activities are attributable to tourism. These have been brought into the tourism component of the bus transportation industry, and are reflected in its tourism GDP and employment. Data for 1996 have been revised to make them consistent with the 1998 data for this industry.

Allocation of tourism spending by commodity

To bring ITS spending data into the IO commodity structure, some redistribution of spending by commodity is required. Formerly, this was done with details from the CTS survey. Now details from the ITS micro datafiles are used for allocation, both for 1996 and 1998. This refinement to the allocation of spending by commodity alters the distribution of spending between domestic, interprovincial and international sources, but does not alter the total spending for a commodity.

APPENDIX D: Tourism Industries for the Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account

(1997 NAICS)

Air Transportation

- 4811 - Scheduled air transport
- 4812 - Non-scheduled air transport

Rail Transportation

- 4821 - Rail transportation

Water Transportation

- 4831 - Deep Sea, Coastal and Great Lakes Water Transportation
- 4832 - Inland Water Transportation

Bus Transportation

- 4851 - Urban Transit Systems
- 4852 - Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation
- 4854 - School and Employee Bus Transportation
- 4855 - Charter Bus Industry
- 4859 - Other Transit and Group Passenger Transportation

Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation

- 4871 - Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Land
- 4872 - Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Water
- 4879 - Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Other

Taxicabs

- 4853 - Taxi and Limousine Service

Vehicle rental and leasing

- 5321 - Automotive Equipment Rental and Leasing

Hotels

- 7211 - Traveller Accommodation (except 721114-Motels)

Motels

- 721114 - Motels

Camping

- 721211 - RV (Recreational Vehicle) Parks and Campgrounds

Other Accommodation

- 721212 - Hunting and Fishing Camps
- 721213 - Recreational (except Hunting and Fishing) and Vacation Camps
- 721198 - All Other Traveller Accommodation

Food and Beverage Services

- 7221 - Full-Service Restaurants
- 7222 - Limited-Service Eating Places
- 7224 - Drinking Places (Alcoholic Beverages)

Recreation and Entertainment

- 51213 - Motion Picture and Video Exhibition
- 7111 - Performing Arts Companies
- 7112 - Spectator Sports
- 7115 - Independent Artists, Writers and Performers
- 7121 - Heritage Institutions
- 7131 - Amusement Parks and Arcades
- 7132 - Gambling Industries
- 7139 - Other Amusement and Recreation Industries

Travel Services

- 5615 - Travel Arrangement and Reservation Services

APPENDIX E: Tourism Commodities of the Provincial and Territorial Tourism Satellite Account

Transportation

- Passenger air
- Passenger rail
- Passenger water
- Interurban, charter and tour bus
- Taxis
- Vehicle rental
- Vehicle repairs and parts
- Vehicle fuel

Accommodation

- Hotels
- Motels
- Camping
- Other accommodation (includes outfitters, commercial cabins and cottages)

Food and beverage services

- Meals from accommodation
- Meals from restaurants
- Alcoholic beverages from accommodation
- Alcoholic beverages from restaurants
- Meals and alcoholic beverages from other tourism industries

Other tourism commodities

- Recreation and entertainment
- Travel agency services
- Convention fees
- Pre-trip expenditures (include tents, camping goods, sleeping bags, luggage, travelsets, motor homes, trailers and semi-trailers of the caravan type for camping)

Non-tourism commodities purchased by tourists

- Groceries
- Beer, wine & liquor from stores
- Urban transit & parking
- Miscellaneous commodities (includes tobacco products, clothing, maps, and souvenirs)

APPENDIX F: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1996

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Canada, 1996

	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
Commodities					(millions of dollars)					
Passenger air	4,305.9	1,908.9	2,766.7	4,675.6	8,981.4	9,414.9	95.4	—	2,766.7	—
Passenger rail	71.1	91.7	18.5	110.2	181.3	196.9	92.1	—	18.5	—
Passenger water	72.5	120.6	10.4	130.9	203.4	229.0	88.8	—	10.4	—
Interurban, charter and tour bus	235.8	230.3	50.8	281.1	516.9	555.2	93.1	—	50.8	—
Taxis	31.3	57.0	63.3	120.3	151.6	1,320.9	11.5	—	63.3	—
Vehicle rental	358.2	430.5	383.6	814.1	1,172.3	1,749.2	67.0	—	383.6	—
Vehicle repairs and parts	561.8	76.2	90.5	166.6	728.5	11,217.2	6.5	—	90.5	—
Vehicle fuel	2,232.3	420.1	480.7	900.8	3,133.1	15,820.3	19.8	—	480.7	—
Total Transportation	**7,868.9**	**3,335.1**	**3,864.5**	**7,199.6**	**15,068.5**	**40,503.6**	**37.2**	**5,449.1**	**3,864.5**	**9,313.7**
Hotels	1,258.4	2,165.4	1,002.0	3,167.4	4,425.8	4,952.8	89.4	—	1,002.0	—
Motels	281.7	545.2	147.6	692.8	974.5	1,031.3	94.5	—	147.6	—
Camping	176.1	94.1	71.5	166.0	342.1	368.4	92.8	—	71.8	—
Other accommodation	251.8	362.1	108.0	470.1	721.9	803.0	89.9	—	108.0	—
Total Accommodation	**1,968.0**	**3,166.9**	**1,329.4**	**4,496.3**	**6,464.3**	**7,155.5**	**90.3**	**5,066.7**	**1,329.4**	**6,396.1**
Meals from accommodation	294.2	228.7	161.0	389.7	684.0	2,224.4	30.7	—	161.0	—
Meals from restaurants	1,521.7	1,445.6	721.5	2,167.2	3,688.9	19,619.4	18.8	—	721.5	—
Alcoholic beverages from accommodation	156.0	131.5	88.4	219.9	375.8	1,628.1	23.1	—	88.4	—
Alcoholic beverages from restaurants	369.0	364.6	151.3	515.9	884.9	5,151.8	17.2	—	151.3	—
Meals and alcoholic beverages from other tourism industries	84.8	85.6	39.2	124.9	209.7	1,102.2	19.0	—	39.2	—
Total Food and Beverage Services	**2,425.8**	**2,256.1**	**1,161.4**	**3,417.5**	**5,843.3**	**29,725.9**	**19.7**	**3,461.4**	**1,161.4**	**4,622.8**
Recreation and entertainment	768.7	1,506.7	344.0	1,850.7	2,619.4	11,194.4	23.4	—	344.0	—
Travel agency services	2,093.5	184.7	339.8	524.4	2,618.0	2,625.6	99.7	—	339.8	—
Convention fees	91.6	35.3	7.6	42.8	134.5	147.3	91.3	—	7.6	—
Pre-trip expenses	1,055.7	-	-	-	1,055.7	1,055.7	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**4,009.6**	**1,726.6**	**691.4**	**2,418.0**	**6,427.6**	**15,023.1**	**42.8**	**1,600.6**	**691.4**	**2,292.0**
Groceries	782.4	575.1	311.8	886.9	1,669.3	48,730.5	3.4	—	311.8	—
Beer, wine & liquor from stores	151.1	111.8	47.1	158.9	310.0	9,256.6	3.3	—	47.1	—
Urban transit & parking	48.0	60.1	28.2	88.3	136.3	1,571.6	8.7	—	28.2	—
Miscellaneous commodities	1,541.7	1,752.3	485.1	2,237.3	3,779.0	1,402,665.5	0.3	—	485.1	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**2,523.2**	**2,499.2**	**872.2**	**3,371.4**	**5,894.5**	**1,4[illegible],224.1**	**0.4**	**2,169.3**	**872.2**	**3,041.5**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**18,795.4**	**12,983.9**	**7,918.9**	**20,902.8**	**39,698.2**	**1,554,632.1**	**2.6**	**17,747.2**	**7,918.9**	**25,666.1**

APPENDIX F: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1996

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
Passenger air	64.3	22.0	77.0	99.0	163.3	171.0	95.5	—	36.2	—
Other transportation	12.2	6.9	12.1	18.9	31.1	53.9	57.7	—	18.3	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	55.7	3.6	8.7	12.3	68.1	443.2	15.4	—	8.8	—
Total Transportation	**132.2**	**32.4**	**97.8**	**130.2**	**262.5**	**668.1**	**39.3**	**19.5**	**63.2**	**82.7**
Total Accommodation	**30.1**	**19.4**	**23.6**	**43.1**	**73.2**	**81.5**	**89.8**	**15.8**	**26.0**	**41.8**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**37.0**	**12.6**	**13.3**	**25.9**	**62.9**	**331.4**	**19.0**	**10.6**	**23.0**	**33.6**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	23.2	7.1	11.2	18.4	41.6	138.3	30.1	—	18.2	—
Pre-trip expenses	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	—	0.0	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**33.2**	**7.1**	**11.2**	**18.4**	**51.6**	**148.3**	**34.8**	**5.1**	**18.2**	**23.4**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	26.9	4.5	6.9	11.4	38.3	1091.6	3.5	—	8.0	—
Miscellaneous commodities	63.7	9.5	7.8	17.4	81.0	15248.3	10.0	—	26.5	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**90.6**	**14.0**	**14.8**	**28.7**	**119.3**	**16339.8**	**0.7**	**8.9**	**34.5**	**43.4**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**323.2**	**85.6**	**160.7**	**246.4**	**569.5**	**17569.1**	**3.2**	**59.9**	**165.0**	**224.9**

APPENDIX F: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1996

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Prince Edward Island, 1996

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
All passenger transportation	12.5	4.3	7.2	11.5	24.0	30.1	79.7	—	18.7	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	3.5	4.8	17.0	21.8	25.3	147.8	17.1	—	4.8	—
Total Transportation	**15.9**	**9.1**	**24.2**	**33.3**	**49.3**	**177.8**	**27.7**	**5.3**	**23.5**	**28.9**
Total Accommodation	**2.4**	**18.8**	**30.7**	**49.5**	**51.9**	**56.6**	**91.7**	**6.9**	**12.2**	**19.1**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**0.9**	**13.9**	**19.6**	**33.5**	**34.5**	**148.3**	**23.3**	**3.8**	**8.0**	**11.9**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	1.5	6.5	11.0	17.5	19.0	58.4	32.5	—	5.9	—
Pre-trip expenses	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.4	100.0	—	0.0	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**4.9**	**6.5**	**11.0**	**17.5**	**22.3**	**61.8**	**36.2**	**2.3**	**5.9**	**8.2**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	1.1	3.6	6.1	9.7	10.8	241.1	4.5	—	2.4	—
Miscellaneous commodities	1.9	8.9	8.7	17.6	19.6	4197.7	10.5	—	5.1	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**3.0**	**12.5**	**14.9**	**27.4**	**30.3**	**4438.8**	**0.7**	**4.3**	**7.4**	**11.7**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**27.1**	**60.8**	**100.3**	**161.2**	**188.3**	**4883.3**	**3.9**	**22.7**	**57.0**	**79.7**

APPENDIX F: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1996

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Nova Scotia, 1996

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
Passenger air	94.0	55.5	95.0	150.5	244.5	254.7	96.0	—	111.2	—
Other transportation	18.1	27.3	24.7	52.0	70.1	118.7	59.0	—	29.6	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	81.8	16.0	33.6	49.6	131.4	820.8	16.0	—	20.2	—
Total Transportation	**193.8**	**98.8**	**153.3**	**252.1**	**446.0**	**1194.3**	**37.3**	**75.0**	**161.0**	**236.1**
Total Accommodation	**37.6**	**63.0**	**75.0**	**137.9**	**175.6**	**192.1**	**91.4**	**89.6**	**57.7**	**147.3**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**56.8**	**49.3**	**58.4**	**107.6**	**164.4**	**796.0**	**20.7**	**54.0**	**42.7**	**96.7**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	44.0	31.8	36.6	68.4	112.4	363.2	31.0	—	28.3	—
Pre-trip expenses	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.4	33.4	100.0	—	0.0	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**77.4**	**31.8**	**36.6**	**68.4**	**145.9**	**396.7**	**36.8**	**22.3**	**28.3**	**50.6**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	28.0	19.6	21.1	40.7	68.7	1772.9	3.9	—	5.5	—
Miscellaneous commodities	74.1	42.3	36.5	78.8	152.9	30869.9	11.2	—	20.3	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**102.1**	**61.9**	**57.6**	**119.5**	**221.6**	**32642.8**	**0.7**	**47.8**	**25.8**	**73.6**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**467.8**	**304.8**	**380.9**	**685.7**	**1153.4**	**35222.0**	**3.3**	**288.8**	**315.5**	**604.3**

APPENDIX F: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1996

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, New Brunswick, 1996

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
Passenger air	44.6	8.8	22.8	31.6	76.2	79.6	95.7	—	55.6	—
Other transportation	22.7	11.0	10.8	21.8	44.5	77.0	57.8	—	10.5	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	56.1	9.7	36.2	45.9	102.0	693.4	14.7	—	28.1	—
Total Transportation	**123.4**	**29.6**	**69.7**	**99.3**	**222.7**	**850.1**	**26.2**	**65.2**	**94.3**	**159.4**
Total Accommodation	**31.8**	**35.0**	**64.4**	**99.4**	**131.2**	**144.7**	**90.7**	**93.5**	**34.1**	**127.5**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**40.8**	**35.8**	**55.4**	**91.2**	**132.0**	**638.7**	**20.7**	**63.0**	**40.7**	**103.7**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	17.5	25.6	20.9	46.4	63.9	225.9	28.3	—	27.4	—
Pre-trip expenses	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	25.6	100.0	—	0.0	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**43.1**	**25.6**	**20.9**	**46.4**	**89.5**	**251.5**	**35.6**	**36.3**	**27.4**	**63.7**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	23.0	9.5	17.9	27.4	50.4	1,361.6	3.7	—	14.5	—
Miscellaneous commodities	44.4	16.1	23.1	39.2	83.6	28540.9	10.9	—	25.5	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**67.4**	**25.6**	**41.0**	**66.6**	**134.0**	**29902.5**	**0.4**	**61.3**	**40.1**	**101.4**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**306.5**	**151.5**	**251.5**	**403.0**	**709.5**	**31787.5**	**2.2**	**319.2**	**236.5**	**555.7**

APPENDIX F: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1996

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Quebec, 1996

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
Passenger air	849.3	255.0	625.0	880.0	1,729.3	1,819.0	95.1	—	189.2	—
Other transportation	173.7	180.8	81.4	262.2	436.0	854.9	51.0	—	111.1	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	676.7	85.3	82.3	167.6	844.3	6,422.2	13.1	—	126.1	—
Total Transportation	**1,699.7**	**521.1**	**788.7**	**1,309.8**	**3,009.5**	**9,096.1**	**33.1**	**1,008.5**	**426.3**	**1434.8**
Total Accommodation	**400.4**	**579.2**	**181.9**	**761.1**	**1,161.5**	**1,270.4**	**91.4**	**926.6**	**286.8**	**1213.4**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**582.0**	**375.0**	**187.0**	**561.9**	**1,143.9**	**6,249.0**	**18.3**	**638.7**	**270.0**	**908.7**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	791.5	300.8	121.5	422.3	1,213.8	3,513.1	34.6	—	158.7	—
Pre-trip expenses	218.8	-	-	-	218.8	218.8	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**1,010.3**	**300.8**	**121.5**	**422.3**	**1,432.6**	**3,731.9**	**38.4**	**242.7**	**158.7**	**401.4**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	244.9	98.4	105.0	203.4	448.3	14,619.2	3.1	—	115.1	—
Miscellaneous commodities	281.6	316.5	88.4	404.9	686.5	294,887.5	8.5	—	109.1	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**526.6**	**414.9**	**193.4**	**608.3**	**1,134.9**	**309,506.8**	**0.4**	**290.8**	**224.1**	**515.0**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**4,219.0**	**2,191.0**	**1,472.5**	**3,663.4**	**7,882.4**	**329,854.2**	**2.4**	**3,107.3**	**1,366.0**	**4,473.2**

APPENDIX F: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1996

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Ontario, 1996

	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
Commodities					(millions of dollars)					
Passenger air	1,666.3	873.8	710.0	1,583.8	3,250.1	3,398.3	95.6	—	1,389.3	—
Other transportation	333.4	337.5	244.9	582.4	915.8	1,666.1	55.0	—	87.4	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	1,113.7	227.8	106.7	334.4	1,448.1	10,208.0	14.2	—	79.9	—
Total Transportation	**3,113.3**	**1,439.1**	**1,061.6**	**2,500.7**	**5,614.0**	**15,272.5**	**36.8**	**2,353.6**	**1,556.6**	**3910.2**
Total Accommodation	**760.2**	**1,139.6**	**325.4**	**1,464.9**	**2,225.1**	**2,479.2**	**89.8**	**2,423.4**	**310.6**	**2734.0**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**807.4**	**1,059.7**	**246.0**	**1,305.6**	**2,113.1**	**10,789.1**	**19.6**	**1,606.9**	**223.4**	**1830.3**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	1,186.1	846.4	173.9	1,020.3	2,206.4	5,508.4	40.1	—	125.4	—
Pre-trip expenses	311.2	-	-	-	311.2	311.2	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**1,497.3**	**846.4**	**173.9**	**1,020.3**	**2,517.6**	**5,819.7**	**43.3**	**739.8**	**125.4**	**865.2**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	305.2	321.1	78.6	399.7	704.8	20,674.0	3.4	—	62.8	—
Miscellaneous commodities	559.8	742.4	103.8	846.1	1,405.9	586,264.1	0.4	—	84.2	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**864.9**	**1,063.5**	**182.3**	**1,245.8**	**2,110.7**	**606,938.1**	**0.3**	**1,009.5**	**147.0**	**1,156.4**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**7,043.1**	**5,548.3**	**1,989.1**	**7,537.3**	**14,580.4**	**641,298.4**	**2.3**	**8,133.3**	**2,362.9**	**10,496.2**

APPENDIX F: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1996

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Manitoba, 1996

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
Passenger air	160.9	16.5	191.5	208.0	368.8	388.0	95.1	—	47.5	—
Other transportation	22.0	9.6	17.0	26.6	48.6	105.1	46.3	—	38.1	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	98.3	10.5	31.8	42.3	140.6	998.0	14.1	—	53.4	—
Total Transportation	**281.1**	**36.6**	**240.4**	**276.9**	**558.0**	**1,491.1**	**37.4**	**152.7**	**139.0**	**291.7**
Total Accommodation	**48.3**	**57.5**	**65.7**	**123.2**	**171.5**	**194.9**	**88.0**	**190.7**	**120.5**	**311.2**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**94.0**	**37.2**	**76.8**	**114.0**	**208.0**	**1,064.5**	**19.5**	**129.6**	**119.6**	**249.2**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	68.9	39.9	32.4	72.3	141.2	452.3	31.2	—	52.1	—
Pre-trip expenses	39.6	-	-	-	39.6	39.6	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**108.5**	**39.9**	**32.4**	**72.3**	**180.7**	**491.8**	**36.7**	**59.3**	**52.1**	**111.4**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	50.1	10.3	14.3	24.6	74.7	2,301.6	3.2	—	28.0	—
Miscellaneous commodities	62.2	23.9	30.2	54.1	116.3	45,463.4	9.2	—	56.9	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**112.3**	**34.2**	**44.6**	**78.8**	**191.1**	**47,765.0**	**0.4**	**98.2**	**84.9**	**183.1**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**644.2**	**205.3**	**459.8**	**665.1**	**1,309.4**	**51,007.3**	**2.6**	**630.6**	**516.1**	**1,146.7**

APPENDIX F: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1996

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Saskatchewan, 1996

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
All passenger transportation	146.8	12.9	75.1	88.1	234.8	281.0	83.6	—	149.6	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	103.7	6.5	45.7	52.2	155.9	966.5	16.1	—	63.3	—
Total Transportation	**250.4**	**19.5**	**120.8**	**140.3**	**390.7**	**1,247.5**	**31.3**	**101.8**	**212.9**	**314.7**
Total Accommodation	**73.4**	**33.8**	**73.5**	**107.3**	**180.6**	**202.6**	**89.1**	**125.1**	**56.3**	**181.4**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**103.9**	**21.9**	**64.9**	**86.8**	**190.8**	**957.3**	**19.9**	**72.1**	**66.3**	**138.4**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	55.7	13.3	25.9	39.2	94.9	316.0	30.0	—	42.5	—
Pre-trip expenses	48.5	-	-	-	48.5	48.5	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**104.2**	**13.3**	**25.9**	**39.2**	**143.4**	**364.5**	**39.3**	**43.7**	**42.5**	**86.2**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	43.5	4.9	14.5	19.4	62.9	1,901.1	3.3	—	18.3	—
Miscellaneous commodities	104.8	15.8	24.4	40.2	145.1	48,078.1	8.9	—	46.3	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**148.3**	**20.8**	**38.9**	**59.7**	**208.0**	**49,979.3**	**0.4**	**60.3**	**64.6**	**124.9**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**680.2**	**109.2**	**324.0**	**433.2**	**1,113.4**	**52,751.2**	**2.1**	**403.1**	**442.6**	**845.6**

APPENDIX F: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1996

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Alberta, 1996

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
Passenger air	440.5	131.3	285.0	416.3	856.8	897.2	95.5	—	510.5	—
Other transportation	64.2	119.6	42.9	162.5	226.7	412.7	54.9	—	59.0	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	284.8	34.5	91.4	126.0	410.8	2,672.8	15.4	—	82.0	—
Total Transportation	**789.5**	**285.4**	**419.4**	**704.7**	**1,494.3**	**3,982.6**	**37.5**	**554.3**	**651.5**	**1205.8**
Total Accommodation	**262.4**	**368.8**	**212.6**	**581.5**	**843.9**	**934.5**	**90.3**	**397.7**	**151.6**	**549.4**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**310.8**	**191.6**	**190.0**	**381.6**	**692.4**	**3,377.2**	**20.5**	**277.3**	**148.7**	**425.9**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	278.0	144.2	104.9	249.1	527.1	1,349.6	39.1	—	103.1	—
Pre-trip expenses	154.7	-	-	-	154.7	154.7	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**432.7**	**144.2**	**104.9**	**249.1**	**681.8**	**1,504.3**	**45.3**	**164.1**	**103.1**	**267.2**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	98.4	58.4	42.5	100.9	199.3	5,535.2	3.6	—	39.6	—
Miscellaneous commodities	241.1	177.7	111.7	289.4	530.5	170,794.2	11.3	—	34.4	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**339.5**	**236.1**	**154.2**	**390.3**	**729.8**	**176,329.4**	**0.4**	**195.2**	**73.9**	**269.1**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**2,135.0**	**1,226.1**	**1,081.1**	**2,307.2**	**4,442.2**	**186,128.1**	**2.4**	**1,588.6**	**1,128.9**	**2,717.5**

APPENDIX F: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1996

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, British Columbia, 1996

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
Passenger air	821.4	533.9	670.0	1,203.9	2,025.3	2,127.0	95.2	—	245.8	—
Other transportation	99.1	218.4	76.1	294.5	393.5	652.1	60.3	—	151.2	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	317.0	91.8	111.4	203.2	520.2	3,565.9	14.6	—	104.5	—
Total Transportation	**1,237.5**	**844.1**	**857.4**	**1,701.5**	**2,939.0**	**6,345.0**	**46.3**	**1,102.8**	**501.5**	**1604.2**
Total Accommodation	**311.1**	**815.2**	**246.9**	**1,062.1**	**1,373.2**	**1,514.8**	**90.7**	**790.1**	**260.8**	**1050.9**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**375.8**	**449.3**	**243.3**	**692.5**	**1,068.3**	**5,236.8**	**20.4**	**600.1**	**217.7**	**817.8**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	480.7	300.6	150.9	451.5	932.2	1,991.6	46.8	—	126.9	—
Pre-trip expenses	205.5	-	-	-	205.5	205.5	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**686.2**	**300.6**	**150.9**	**451.5**	**1,137.7**	**2,197.1**	**51.8**	**281.2**	**126.9**	**408.2**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	108.3	153.5	50.1	203.6	311.9	8,243.8	3.8	—	64.5	—
Miscellaneous commodities	153.0	448.2	73.3	521.5	674.5	173,401.0	10.5	—	102.1	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**261.3**	**601.7**	**123.4**	**725.1**	**986.3**	**181,644.8**	**0.5**	**389.2**	**166.7**	**555.9**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**2,871.8**	**3,010.9**	**1,621.9**	**4,632.7**	**7,504.5**	**196,938.5**	**3.8**	**3,163.4**	**1,273.5**	**4,437.0**

APPENDIX F: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1996

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Yukon, 1996

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
					(millions of dollars)					
All passenger transportation	8.2	12.4	7.5	19.9	28.0	32.5	86.3	—	15.3	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	1.1	5.0	3.0	7.9	9.0	57.3	15.7	—	0.1	—
Total Transportation	**9.2**	**17.4**	**10.5**	**27.8**	**37.0**	**89.8**	**41.3**	**5.6**	**15.4**	**21.1**
Total Accommodation	**4.8**	**22.7**	**11.1**	**33.8**	**38.6**	**43.0**	**89.7**	**4.6**	**2.0**	**6.6**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**7.1**	**6.3**	**4.2**	**12.5**	**19.7**	**77.1**	**25.5**	**3.5**	**1.1**	**4.5**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	0.8	8.0	0.8	8.8	9.6	31.1	31.0	—	1.7	—
Pre-trip expenses	2.4	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**3.2**	**8.0**	**0.8**	**8.8**	**12.0**	**33.5**	**35.9**	**2.8**	**1.7**	**4.5**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	1.1	1.8	0.4	2.2	3.3	76.2	4.4	—	0.1	—
Miscellaneous commodities	0.2	8.4	1.4	9.8	9.9	1,774.5	0.9	—	0.1	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**1.3**	**10.2**	**1.8**	**12.0**	**13.3**	**1,850.7**	**0.7**	**2.5**	**0.0**	**2.5**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**25.6**	**66.6**	**28.3**	**94.9**	**120.5**	**2,094.0**	**5.8**	**19.0**	**20.2**	**39.2**

APPENDIX F: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1996

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1996

	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
Commodities					(millions of dollars)					
All passenger transportation	20.8	1.6	17.1	18.7	39.6	47.2	83.8	—	19.2	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	1.9	0.6	3.5	4.1	6.0	41.6	14.4	—	0.0	—
Total Transportation	**22.7**	**2.2**	**20.7**	**22.8**	**45.6**	**88.8**	**51.3**	**4.8**	**19.2**	**24.0**
Total Accommodation	**5.5**	**13.8**	**18.8**	**32.6**	**38.1**	**41.1**	**92.6**	**2.7**	**10.8**	**13.5**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**9.1**	**1.6**	**2.6**	**4.2**	**13.3**	**60.7**	**21.9**	**1.8**	**0.3**	**2.1**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	6.1	2.3	1.4	3.7	9.8	19.5	50.1	—	1.4	—
Pre-trip expenses	2.6	-	-	-	2.6	2.6	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**8.6**	**2.3**	**1.4**	**3.7**	**12.3**	**22.0**	**55.9**	**0.6**	**1.4**	**2.0**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	3.1	1.2	1.5	2.7	5.8	168.6	3.5	—	0.2	—
Miscellaneous commodities	2.8	2.6	3.9	6.6	9.4	4,717.4	7.3	—	2.9	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**6.0**	**3.8**	**5.5**	**9.3**	**15.3**	**4,886.0**	**0.3**	**1.3**	**3.1**	**4.5**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**51.8**	**23.8**	**48.9**	**72.7**	**124.5**	**5,096.6**	**2.4**	**11.3**	**34.8**	**46.1**

APPENDIX G: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1996

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Canada, 1996

Industry	Labour Income	Net Income of Unincorporated Business	Other (3)	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	Labour Compensation per Job	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)				('000)	dollars	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:								
Air transportation	1,983.0	-	707.2	2,690.2	48.0	41,400	56,100	61.6
Railway transportation	132.7	-	317.3	450.0	2.6	51,500	174,500	12.6
Water transportation	67.2	-	22.5	89.7	1.7	40,700	54,400	4.6
Bus transportation	206.4	3.0	93.1	302.4	13.4	15,600	22,600	7.9
Taxicabs	27.8	32.2	10.5	70.4	4.0	14,900	17,500	10.9
Vehicle rental	195.0	1.0	476.5	672.5	7.0	28,200	96,700	17.1
Total Transportation	**2,612.0**	**36.1**	**1,627.2**	**4,275.3**	**76.7**	**34,600**	**55,800**	**23.4**
Hotels	2,117.5	112.3	797.6	3,027.4	92.8	24,100	32,700	63.7
Motels	329.0	17.6	121.3	467.9	14.2	24,400	32,900	81.2
Camping	181.6	5.0	65.2	251.8	7.2	25,900	35,000	88.9
Other accommodation	277.3	7.6	102.5	387.4	10.9	26,100	35,500	52.0
Total Accommodation	**2,905.5**	**142.5**	**1,086.6**	**4,134.6**	**125.2**	**24,400**	**33,100**	**65.0**
Food and Beverage Services	**1,669.1**	**95.9**	**259.4**	**2,024.4**	**118.0**	**15,000**	**17,200**	**16.8**
Recreation and Entertainment	**881.4**	**77.5**	**277.0**	**1,235.8**	**50.2**	**19,200**	**24,700**	**22.2**
Travel Agencies	**945.3**	**11.2**	**290.5**	**1,247.1**	**33.4**	**28,700**	**37,400**	**99.7**
Total Tourism Industries	**9,013.3**	**363.2**	**3,540.7**	**12,917.2**	**403.4**	**23,300**	**32,100**	**29.7**
Other Industries	**2,398.2**	**122.9**	**1,005.9**	**3,527.0**	**97.2**	**26,000**	**36,300**	**--**
Total Tourism Activities	**11,411.5**	**486.2**	**4,546.6**	**16,444.3**	**500.6**	**23,800**	**32,900**	**--**
Non-Tourism Activities:								
Agriculture	3,264	4,112	6,876	14,252	533	13,900	26,800	
Fishing and trapping	255	512	348	1,114	27	28,000	40,700	
Logging and forestry	2,987	485	2,335	5,807	65	53,500	89,500	
Mining and oil wells	8,854	137	25,389	34,379	154	58,600	223,900	
Manufacturing	78,877	364	58,907	138,148	1,826	43,400	75,700	
Construction	28,102	4,081	6,630	38,813	928	34,700	41,900	
Transportation and storage	15,392	1,613	8,536	25,541	473	36,000	54,000	
Communications	10,671	126	11,222	22,018	269	40,200	82,000	
Other utilities	6,151	13	20,267	26,431	109	56,400	241,500	
Wholesale trade	27,839	643	11,114	39,597	686	41,600	57,800	
Retail trade	29,453	2,641	7,227	39,320	1,657	19,400	23,800	
Finance, insurance & real estate	33,352	20,463	85,493	139,308	772	69,800	180,600	
Business services	26,067	5,211	5,958	37,236	895	35,000	41,700	
Other industries (1)	145,896	12,256	30,896	189,047	4,922	32,200	38,500	
Total non-tourism activities	**417,158**	**52,656**	**281,198**	**751,012**	**13,315**	**35,300**	**56,500**	
Total Economy	**428,569**	**53,143**	**285,745**	**767,457**	**13,816**	**34,900**	**55,600**	
of which: Business sector	**313,268**	**53,143**	**266,004**	**632,415**	**10,750**	**34,100**	**58,900**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.
(3) Includes other operating surplus, other taxes on production (excluding taxes on products) and other subsidies on production.

APPENDIX G: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1996

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1996

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Air transportation	30.5	49.8	0.7	70,600	60.7
Other passenger transportation	8.2	19.4	0.4	55,100	10.3
Total Transportation	**38.6**	**69.3**	**1.1**	**65,400**	**25.5**
Total Accommodation	**34.5**	**47.3**	**1.2**	**39,800**	**62.7**
Food and Beverage Services	**17.1**	**21.1**	**1.3**	**15,800**	**16.3**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**51.6**	**68.5**	**2.5**	**27,100**	**33.4**
Recreation and Entertainment	**4.7**	**7.0**	**0.3**	**21,300**	**20.2**
Travel Agencies	**6.6**	**8.4**	**0.3**	**27,700**	**99.7**
Total Tourism Industries	**101.5**	**153.1**	**4.2**	**36,300**	**29.5**
Other Industries	**32.2**	**43.7**	**1.7**	**25,700**	**–**
Total Tourism Activities	**133.7**	**196.8**	**5.9**	**33,200**	**–**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture	17	29	1	24,900	
Fishing and trapping	17	179	4	43,100	
Logging and forestry	57	91	1	67,500	
Mining and oil wells	245	403	3	118,100	
Manufacturing	382	676	11	62,500	
Construction	579	733	13	56,600	
Transportation and storage	165	261	6	43,100	
Communications	149	318	5	63,100	
Other utilities	114	409	3	163,100	
Wholesale trade	229	329	6	51,200	
Retail trade	406	531	27	19,600	
Finance, insurance & real estate	237	1,501	6	235,900	
Business services	185	253	5	46,400	
Other industries (1)	2,512	3,188	78	41,100	
Total non-tourism activities	**5,294**	**8,901**	**171**	**52,200**	
Total Economy	**5,428**	**9,098**	**176**	**51,600**	
of which: Business sector	**3,238**	**6,456**	**118**	**55,000**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX G: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1996

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Prince Edward Island, 1996

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Total Transportation	**5.3**	**13.0**	**0.2**	**80,200**	**20.4**
Total Accommodation	**20.8**	**31.8**	**1.0**	**32,400**	**70.3**
Food and Beverage Services	**8.7**	**11.0**	**0.7**	**15,900**	**21.7**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**29.5**	**42.8**	**1.7**	**25,600**	**44.6**
Recreation and Entertainment	**3.1**	**4.6**	**0.3**	**14,700**	**26.4**
Travel Agencies	**1.1**	**1.4**	**0.1**	**13,900**	**99.7**
Total Tourism Industries	**39.0**	**61.9**	**2.3**	**27,500**	**34.6**
Other Industries	**9.5**	**13.3**	**0.5**	**26,400**	**--**
Total Tourism Activities	**48.5**	**75.2**	**2.8**	**27,300**	**--**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture	46	122	5	23,000	
Fishing and trapping	12	55	2	31,500	
Logging and forestry	5	16	0	141,900	
Mining and oil wells	1	3	0	59,900	
Manufacturing	117	202	5	44,200	
Construction	231	263	5	48,500	
Transportation and storage	49	80	2	42,300	
Communications	30	71	1	101,300	
Other utilities	14	34	0	148,500	
Wholesale trade	66	94	2	44,000	
Retail trade	115	150	7	20,200	
Finance, insurance & real estate	80	473	2	240,000	
Business services	32	50	1	34,200	
Other industries (1)	673	830	23	35,900	
Total non-tourism activities	**1,471**	**2,443**	**56**	**43,500**	
Total Economy	**1,520**	**2,518**	**59**	**42,700**	
of which: Business sector	**967**	**1,871**	**43**	**43,900**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX G: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1996

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Nova Scotia, 1996

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Air transportation	50.1	76.8	1.2	66,000	67.3
Other passenger transportation	15.8	39.3	0.8	50,100	12.7
Total Transportation	**66.0**	**116.0**	**1.9**	**59,600**	**27.5**
Total Accommodation	**77.0**	**114.2**	**4.7**	**24,200**	**70.8**
Food and Beverage Services	**47.8**	**59.7**	**3.8**	**15,800**	**19.5**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**124.9**	**173.9**	**8.5**	**20,500**	**37.2**
Recreation and Entertainment	**18.1**	**25.3**	**1.5**	**16,600**	**23.9**
Travel Agencies	**11.4**	**13.9**	**0.6**	**22,000**	**99.7**
Total Tourism Industries	**220.3**	**329.1**	**12.6**	**26,100**	**32.6**
Other Industries	**69.3**	**96.2**	**3.5**	**27,400**	**..**
Total Tourism Activities	**289.7**	**425.3**	**16.1**	**26,400**	**..**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture	82	185	9	19,800	
Fishing and trapping	50	275	6	44,700	
Logging and forestry	59	113	3	41,100	
Mining and oil wells	154	301	3	88,300	
Manufacturing	1,328	1,843	37	50,400	
Construction	675	915	26	35,800	
Transportation and storage	337	477	12	38,200	
Communications	343	613	9	66,200	
Other utilities	128	459	3	160,600	
Wholesale trade	563	776	15	50,100	
Retail trade	822	1,067	52	20,400	
Finance, insurance & real estate	623	3,593	18	194,700	
Business services	374	536	18	29,700	
Other industries (1)	4,606	5,753	168	34,300	
Total non-tourism activities	**10,146**	**16,905**	**381**	**44,400**	
Total Economy	**10,435**	**17,330**	**397**	**43,700**	
of which: Business sector	**6,525**	**12,822**	**285**	**45,100**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX G: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1996

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, New Brunswick, 1996

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Air transportation	16.4	23.6	0.4	61,800	59.9
Other passenger transportation	13.0	30.8	0.5	60,200	10.1
Total Transportation	**29.3**	**54.4**	**0.9**	**60,900**	**15.7**
Total Accommodation	**58.4**	**86.6**	**2.9**	**29,900**	**68.2**
Food and Beverage Services	**34.7**	**43.2**	**2.7**	**16,000**	**18.1**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**93.1**	**129.8**	**5.6**	**23,200**	**35.5**
Recreation and Entertainment	**13.3**	**17.1**	**1.1**	**16,400**	**22.5**
Travel Agencies	**5.1**	**7.0**	**0.4**	**19,900**	**99.7**
Total Tourism Industries	**140.8**	**208.3**	**7.9**	**26,400**	**26.3**
Other Industries	**48.9**	**64.1**	**2.3**	**27,500**	**--**
Total Tourism Activities	**189.7**	**272.4**	**10.2**	**26,700**	**--**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture	60	141	8	17,600	
Fishing and trapping	66	142	4	37,600	
Logging and forestry	145	365	5	72,300	
Mining and oil wells	168	365	4	90,700	
Manufacturing	1,245	2,259	34	66,200	
Construction	656	884	22	39,400	
Transportation and storage	412	618	16	38,900	
Communications	288	525	6	85,900	
Other utilities	135	561	3	199,100	
Wholesale trade	445	603	13	45,800	
Retail trade	666	850	40	21,100	
Finance, insurance & real estate	431	2,365	12	199,000	
Business services	292	425	13	32,100	
Other industries (1)	3,498	4,445	125	35,600	
Total non-tourism activities	**8,506**	**14,548**	**306**	**47,600**	
Total Economy	**8,696**	**14,821**	**316**	**46,900**	
of which: Business sector	**5,754**	**11,314**	**230**	**49,200**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX G: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1996

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Quebec, 1996

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Air transportation	410.2	529.8	10.8	48,900	58.3
Other passenger transportation	133.0	326.8	7.1	46,300	9.8
Total Transportation	**543.2**	**856.6**	**17.9**	**47,900**	**20.1**
Total Accommodation	**541.1**	**746.9**	**22.1**	**33,900**	**67.4**
Food and Beverage Services	**353.1**	**415.5**	**24.3**	**17,200**	**15.7**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**894.2**	**1162.5**	**46.3**	**25,100**	**30.9**
Recreation and Entertainment	**153.1**	**231.9**	**7.7**	**30,300**	**17.6**
Travel Agencies	**227.0**	**312.4**	**6.7**	**47,000**	**99.7**
Total Tourism Industries	**1817.4**	**2563.4**	**78.6**	**32,700**	**26.6**
Other Industries	**497.1**	**771.6**	**20.9**	**37,000**	**–**
Total Tourism Activities	**2314.5**	**3335.0**	**99.4**	**33,600**	**–**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture	579	2,410	79	30,700	
Fishing and trapping	23	75	2	32,300	
Logging and forestry	525	854	14	59,200	
Mining and oil wells	882	1,482	16	91,900	
Manufacturing	20,156	36,129	494	73,200	
Construction	5,522	7,872	180	43,800	
Transportation and storage	3,399	5,127	111	46,200	
Communications	2,203	4,681	62	75,100	
Other utilities	1,630	7,554	28	270,300	
Wholesale trade	5,943	8,454	165	51,100	
Retail trade	6,614	9,287	382	24,300	
Finance, insurance & real estate	6,231	26,262	169	155,400	
Business services	5,240	7,639	196	39,100	
Other industries (1)	34,000	44,800	1,178	38,100	
Total non-tourism activities	**92,947**	**162,625**	**3,078**	**52,900**	
Total Economy	**95,262**	**165,960**	**3,177**	**52,300**	
of which: Business sector	**67,582**	**133,030**	**2,409**	**55,300**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX G: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1996

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Ontario, 1996

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Air transportation	631.3	920.8	15.0	61,500	61.0
Other passenger transportation	211.4	573.5	11.3	50,800	11.8
Total Transportation	**842.7**	**1494.3**	**26.3**	**56,900**	**23.5**
Total Accommodation	**977.6**	**1385.6**	**40.4**	**34,300**	**68.4**
Food and Beverage Services	**622.8**	**764.8**	**45.3**	**16,900**	**17.1**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**1600.4**	**2150.5**	**85.7**	**25,100**	**33.1**
Recreation and Entertainment	**405.1**	**572.7**	**21.3**	**26,900**	**23.1**
Travel Agencies	**366.2**	**503.1**	**13.3**	**37,700**	**99.7**
Total Tourism Industries	**3214.4**	**4720.6**	**146.7**	**32,200**	**29.8**
Other Industries	**898.5**	**1378.5**	**36.0**	**38,300**	**--**
Total Tourism Activities	**4112.9**	**6099.1**	**182.7**	**33,400**	**--**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture	1,038	3,157	149	21,300	
Fishing and trapping	22	37	2	24,300	
Logging and forestry	426	632	9	73,100	
Mining and oil wells	1,241	3,188	23	136,600	
Manufacturing	40,611	70,758	889	79,600	
Construction	9,800	13,352	330	40,500	
Transportation and storage	4,982	8,059	153	52,900	
Communications	4,441	9,076	107	84,900	
Other utilities	2,677	10,407	46	228,600	
Wholesale trade	12,338	17,363	279	62,300	
Retail trade	11,163	15,095	626	24,200	
Finance, insurance & real estate	16,302	62,329	335	185,900	
Business services	12,338	17,678	402	44,000	
Other industries (1)	56,080	72,706	1,808	40,300	
Total non-tourism activities	**173,458**	**303,837**	**5,156**	**59,000**	
Total Economy	**177,571**	**309,936**	**5,339**	**58,100**	
of which: Business sector	**133,588**	**259,044**	**4,257**	**60,900**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX G: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1996

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Manitoba, 1996

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Air transportation	88.4	115.6	2.2	53,300	65.7
Other passenger transportation	27.9	60.4	0.9	64,500	9.7
Total Transportation	**116.3**	**176.0**	**3.1**	**56,700**	**22.0**
Total Accommodation	**90.0**	**130.0**	**4.6**	**28,500**	**46.8**
Food and Beverage Services	**50.3**	**63.7**	**3.8**	**16,600**	**17.5**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**140.3**	**193.7**	**8.4**	**23,100**	**30.2**
Recreation and Entertainment	**24.3**	**35.2**	**1.6**	**21,900**	**21.4**
Travel Agencies	**20.3**	**26.5**	**0.8**	**31,200**	**99.6**
Total Tourism Industries	**301.2**	**431.4**	**14.0**	**30,900**	**26.4**
Other Industries	**85.6**	**130.5**	**3.7**	**35,000**	**--**
Total Tourism Activities	**386.8**	**561.9**	**17.7**	**31,800**	**--**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture	202	1,384	44	31,700	
Fishing and trapping	2	11	1	14,500	
Logging and forestry	22	42	1	61,300	
Mining and oil wells	306	583	5	110,300	
Manufacturing	2,008	3,344	57	58,900	
Construction	905	1,273	33	38,200	
Transportation and storage	842	1,355	26	51,500	
Communications	400	840	11	74,000	
Other utilities	233	1,095	5	203,900	
Wholesale trade	919	1,382	25	54,300	
Retail trade	995	1,348	64	21,000	
Finance, insurance & real estate	988	4,747	29	161,800	
Business services	473	735	24	30,600	
Other industries (1)	5,625	7,197	215	33,600	
Total non-tourism activities	**13,919**	**25,336**	**542**	**46,800**	
Total Economy	**14,305**	**25,898**	**559**	**46,400**	
of which: Business sector	**9,651**	**20,420**	**414**	**49,400**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX G: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1996

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Saskatchewan, 1996

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Total Transportation	**45.9**	**102.7**	**1.9**	**55,300**	**24.8**
Total Accommodation	**80.4**	**116.0**	**4.2**	**27,900**	**52.6**
Food and Beverage Services	**48.6**	**62.3**	**3.7**	**16,800**	**18.2**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**129.0**	**178.3**	**7.9**	**22,600**	**31.7**
Recreation and Entertainment	**15.1**	**23.3**	**1.4**	**17,100**	**21.9**
Travel Agencies	**10.1**	**12.7**	**0.3**	**37,300**	**99.6**
Total Tourism Industries	**200.2**	**317.0**	**11.5**	**27,700**	**28.9**
Other Industries	**73.7**	**104.6**	**3.7**	**28,100**	**--**
Total Tourism Activities	**273.8**	**421.6**	**15.2**	**27,800**	**--**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture	319	3,079	80	38,500	
Fishing and trapping	0	4	0	21,100	
Logging and forestry	31	92	1	103,900	
Mining and oil wells	616	4,203	11	379,400	
Manufacturing	886	1,619	25	66,100	
Construction	875	1,358	29	47,500	
Transportation and storage	538	1,244	18	69,400	
Communications	336	725	8	85,600	
Other utilities	166	768	3	236,000	
Wholesale trade	702	1,321	22	60,600	
Retail trade	869	1,159	56	20,700	
Finance, insurance & real estate	786	3,899	25	157,000	
Business services	466	705	17	42,200	
Other industries (1)	4,432	5,853	178	32,900	
Total non-tourism activities	**11,023**	**26,030**	**473**	**55,100**	
Total Economy	**11,297**	**26,451**	**488**	**54,300**	
of which: Business sector	**7,506**	**21,946**	**367**	**59,800**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX G: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1996

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Alberta, 1996

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Air transportation	179.5	262.6	4.4	60,100	58.3
Other passenger transportation	78.7	188.5	2.6	71,800	12.7
Total Transportation	**258.2**	**451.1**	**7.0**	**64,500**	**23.4**
Total Accommodation	**382.4**	**591.6**	**14.8**	**40,000**	**62.5**
Food and Beverage Services	**192.1**	**242.0**	**14.0**	**17,400**	**18.2**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**574.5**	**833.6**	**28.8**	**29,000**	**36.6**
Recreation and Entertainment	**90.7**	**119.9**	**6.1**	**19,600**	**23.7**
Travel Agencies	**92.9**	**114.9**	**3.2**	**35,700**	**99.7**
Total Tourism Industries	**1016.2**	**1519.4**	**45.1**	**33,700**	**31.5**
Other Industries	**272.2**	**387.4**	**11.8**	**33,000**	**--**
Total Tourism Activities	**1288.4**	**1906.9**	**56.9**	**33,600**	**--**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture	505	2,905	110	26,600	
Fishing and trapping	1	3	0	9,900	
Logging and forestry	134	242	3	81,100	
Mining and oil wells	4,099	20,657	69	301,200	
Manufacturing	4,446	9,748	111	87,900	
Construction	4,135	5,655	135	42,100	
Transportation and storage	2,038	4,068	61	66,400	
Communications	993	2,233	25	89,100	
Other utilities	458	2,435	9	263,700	
Wholesale trade	2,982	4,383	69	63,200	
Retail trade	3,033	3,852	168	23,000	
Finance, insurance & real estate	2,892	13,306	69	194,200	
Business services	3,161	4,322	97	44,500	
Other industries (1)	13,293	17,547	474	37,000	
Total non-tourism activities	**42,170**	**91,353**	**1,400**	**65,300**	
Total Economy	**43,459**	**93,260**	**1,457**	**64,100**	
of which: Business sector	**33,662**	**81,482**	**1,178**	**69,200**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX G: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1996

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, British Columbia, 1996

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Air transportation	531.1	631.9	12.1	52,100	67.0
Other passenger transportation	119.4	287.4	4.0	72,400	12.0
Total Transportation	**650.5**	**919.3**	**16.1**	**57,100**	**27.6**
Total Accommodation	**609.9**	**840.2**	**28.4**	**29,700**	**64.6**
Food and Beverage Services	**288.1**	**333.9**	**18.1**	**18,500**	**15.6**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**898.0**	**1174.1**	**46.4**	**25,300**	**34.1**
Recreation and Entertainment	**152.2**	**196.4**	**8.7**	**22,500**	**25.8**
Travel Agencies	**201.2**	**241.9**	**7.5**	**32,300**	**99.8**
Total Tourism Industries	**1901.9**	**2531.7**	**78.8**	**32,200**	**32.5**
Other Industries	**403.4**	**526.9**	**12.7**	**41,500**	**--**
Total Tourism Activities	**2305.3**	**3058.6**	**91.5**	**33,500**	**--**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture	416	837	48	17,500	
Fishing and trapping	61	330	6	54,000	
Logging and forestry	1,579	3,352	28	120,600	
Mining and oil wells	895	2,543	15	168,100	
Manufacturing	7,683	11,553	164	70,700	
Construction	4,496	6,195	152	40,700	
Transportation and storage	2,544	4,101	66	62,000	
Communications	1,447	2,847	33	86,800	
Other utilities	567	2,629	10	263,800	
Wholesale trade	3,590	4,808	86	55,800	
Retail trade	4,643	5,828	227	25,700	
Finance, insurance & real estate	4,703	20,402	105	194,900	
Business services	3,458	4,822	119	40,500	
Other industries (1)	20,129	25,383	653	38,900	
Total non-tourism activities	**56,211**	**95,629**	**1,712**	**55,900**	
Total Economy	**58,517**	**98,687**	**1,803**	**54,800**	
of which: Business sector	**43,668**	**81,719**	**1,424**	**57,400**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX G: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1996

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Yukon, 1996

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Total Transportation	x	x	x	x	x
Total Accommodation	16.4	22.3	0.5	46,500	56.9
Food and Beverage Services	3.4	4.0	0.2	23,300	26.7
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	19.8	26.4	0.7	40,300	48.4
Recreation & Entertainment and Travel Agencies	x	x	x	x	x
Total Tourism Industries	26.9	38.0	0.9	42,900	46.7
Other Industries	3.8	5.0	0.1	34,600	--
Total Tourism Activities	30.7	43.0	1.0	41,700	--
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture	1	2	0	12,800	
Fishing and trapping	0	0	0	3,700	
Logging and forestry	1	3	0	30,900	
Mining and oil wells	59	156	1	191,300	
Manufacturing	6	7	0	39,000	
Construction	60	83	1	82,400	
Transportation and storage	12	17	0	44,100	
Communications	16	31	0	93,400	
Other utilities	6	26	0	275,300	
Wholesale trade	28	38	0	80,600	
Retail trade	39	49	2	26,500	
Finance, insurance & real estate	26	136	0	305,000	
Business services	12	23	0	50,800	
Other industries (1)	333	449	7	60,300	
Total non-tourism activities	601	1,022	14	74,200	
Total Economy	631	1,065	15	71,900	
of which: Business sector	338	690	9	75,700	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX G: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1996

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1996

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Total Transportation	x	x	x	x	x
Total Accommodation	**16.8**	**22.0**	**0.5**	**45,700**	**66.2**
Food and Beverage Services	**2.5**	**3.0**	**0.1**	**20,200**	**14.0**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**19.3**	**25.0**	**0.6**	**39,700**	**45.7**
Recreation & Entertainment and Travel Agencies	x	x	x	x	x
Total Tourism Industries	**33.4**	**43.5**	**1.0**	**45,300**	**41.2**
Other Industries	**4.0**	**5.1**	**0.2**	**33,100**	**..**
Total Tourism Activities	**37.4**	**48.5**	**1.1**	**43,600**	**..**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture	1	2	0	7,000	
Fishing and trapping	1	3	0	8,600	
Logging and forestry	3	5	0	59,700	
Mining and oil wells	187	495	2	220,500	
Manufacturing	10	10	0	28,900	
Construction	168	231	2	107,200	
Transportation and storage	72	135	1	100,300	
Communications	26	58	0	171,400	
Other utilities	21	55	0	178,400	
Wholesale trade	35	45	1	79,200	
Retail trade	87	105	4	28,000	
Finance, insurance & real estate	54	297	1	377,300	
Business services	34	48	1	59,000	
Other industries (1)	714	896	15	61,400	
Total non-tourism activities	**1,412**	**2,384**	**28**	**85,300**	
Total Economy	**1,449**	**2,432**	**29**	**83,700**	
of which: Business sector	**789**	**1,621**	**17**	**93,700**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX H: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1998

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Canada, 1998

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
Passenger air	5,069.1	2,341.1	3,102.9	5,444.0	10,513.2	11,036.0	95.3	—	3,102.9	—
Passenger rail	79.0	103.4	23.3	126.6	205.6	224.3	91.7	—	23.3	—
Passenger water	87.1	145.4	11.6	157.0	244.0	271.4	89.9	—	11.6	—
Interurban, charter and tour bus	292.1	262.3	57.1	319.4	611.5	655.2	93.3	—	57.1	—
Taxis	33.7	62.9	68.8	131.8	165.4	1,407.8	11.8	—	68.8	—
Vehicle rental	364.1	500.2	386.0	886.2	1,250.3	1,841.8	67.9	—	386.0	—
Vehicle repairs and parts	594.2	85.2	98.1	183.3	777.5	11,485.9	6.8	—	98.1	—
Vehicle fuel	2,343.2	452.3	524.2	976.5	3,319.7	16,284.2	20.4	—	524.2	—
Total Transportation	**8,862.4**	**3,952.9**	**4,271.9**	**8,224.8**	**17,087.2**	**43,206.5**	**39.5**	**5,854.4**	**4,272.0**	**10,126.4**
Hotels	1,515.5	2,657.6	1,170.1	3,827.6	5,343.2	5,944.5	89.9	—	1,170.1	—
Motels	286.9	616.7	149.4	766.1	1,053.0	1,114.8	94.5	—	149.4	—
Camping	187.0	127.3	72.5	199.7	386.8	411.7	93.9	—	72.5	—
Other accommodation	240.0	453.7	113.6	567.3	807.3	911.3	88.6	—	113.6	—
Total Accommodation	**2,229.5**	**3,855.2**	**1,505.6**	**5,360.7**	**7,590.2**	**8,382.3**	**90.6**	**5,471.6**	**1,505.6**	**6,977.2**
Meals from accommodation	301.9	285.7	166.0	451.7	753.6	2,271.5	33.2	—	166.0	—
Meals from restaurants	1,860.9	1,757.8	886.1	2,643.9	4,504.8	23,807.9	18.9	—	886.1	—
Alcoholic beverages from accommodation	150.6	144.2	88.5	232.7	383.3	1,601.5	23.9	—	88.5	—
Alcoholic beverages from restaurants	371.1	430.2	157.8	588.0	959.0	5,449.6	17.6	—	157.8	—
Meals and alcoholic beverages from other tourism industries	108.9	102.1	52.5	154.6	263.5	1,353.5	19.5	—	52.5	—
Total Food and Beverage Services	**2,793.3**	**2,720.0**	**1,350.9**	**4,070.9**	**6,864.3**	**34,484.0**	**19.9**	**3,511.7**	**1,350.9**	**4,862.6**
Recreation and entertainment	937.4	1,869.0	403.4	2,272.4	3,209.8	13,007.9	24.7	—	403.4	—
Travel agency services	2,118.6	196.7	341.8	538.5	2,657.1	2,668.0	99.6	—	341.8	—
Convention fees	94.7	44.8	8.3	53.0	147.7	161.6	91.4	—	8.3	—
Pre-trip expenses	1,456.6	-	-	-	1,456.6	1,456.6	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**4,607.2**	**2,110.4**	**753.5**	**2,863.9**	**7,471.1**	**17,294.2**	**43.2**	**1,671.9**	**753.5**	**2,425.3**
Groceries	795.2	585.0	314.4	999.4	1,794.6	52,156.3	3.4	—	314.4	—
Beer, wine & liquor from stores	166.8	139.7	50.7	190.4	357.2	10,478.2	3.4	—	50.7	—
Urban transit & parking	55.5	65.1	31.8	96.9	152.4	1,714.3	8.9	—	31.8	—
Miscellaneous commodities	1,969.5	1,949.4	651.1	2,600.4	4,569.9	1,562,794.3	0.3	—	651.1	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**2,987.0**	**2,839.2**	**1,047.9**	**3,887.1**	**6,874.2**	**1,627,143.2**	**0.4**	**2,009.1**	**1,047.9**	**3,057.0**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**21,479.4**	**15,477.8**	**8,929.8**	**24,407.5**	**45,886.9**	**1,730,510.1**	**2.7**	**18,518.6**	**8,929.8**	**27,448.5**

APPENDIX H: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1998

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1998

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
Passenger air	83.7	27.1	88.0	115.1	198.8	208.4	95.4	—	39.3	—
Other transportation	13.5	8.1	12.8	21.0	34.5	59.1	58.3	—	18.8	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	57.6	3.7	8.6	12.2	69.9	447.6	15.6	—	7.8	—
Total Transportation	**154.8**	**39.0**	**109.4**	**148.3**	**303.1**	**715.1**	**42.4**	**22.7**	**65.9**	**88.6**
Total Accommodation	**33.3**	**23.3**	**27.2**	**50.5**	**83.7**	**91.7**	**91.3**	**27.0**	**34.9**	**61.9**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**45.8**	**15.2**	**17.1**	**32.3**	**78.1**	**391.6**	**19.9**	**18.0**	**27.9**	**45.9**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	27.7	8.3	13.6	21.9	49.5	161.2	30.7	—	19.9	—
Pre-trip expenses	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	13.8	100.0	—	0.0	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**41.5**	**8.3**	**13.6**	**21.9**	**63.3**	**175.0**	**36.2**	**9.5**	**19.9**	**29.5**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	26.6	4.6	6.7	11.3	37.8	1108.5	3.4	—	11.2	—
Miscellaneous commodities	79.5	10.5	8.3	18.8	98.3	17500.9	12.4	—	29.8	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**106.1**	**15.0**	**15.1**	**30.1**	**136.1**	**18609.4**	**0.7**	**11.3**	**41.0**	**52.2**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**381.3**	**100.8**	**182.3**	**283.1**	**664.4**	**19982.8**	**3.3**	**88.5**	**189.6**	**278.1**

APPENDIX H: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1998

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Prince Edward Island, 1998

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
All passenger transportation	13.9	5.1	8.7	13.7	27.6	33.2	83.2	—	44.3	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	3.7	4.9	18.4	23.3	27.0	149.4	18.1	—	8.8	—
Total Transportation	**17.6**	**9.9**	**27.1**	**37.0**	**54.6**	**182.6**	**29.9**	**6.3**	**53.0**	**59.3**
Total Accommodation	**2.5**	**20.2**	**31.5**	**51.7**	**54.2**	**58.9**	**92.0**	**6.6**	**16.0**	**22.6**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**0.9**	**16.3**	**21.4**	**37.7**	**38.7**	**155.0**	**24.9**	**4.1**	**8.1**	**12.3**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	1.7	7.3	13.1	20.4	22.2	65.7	33.7	—	10.9	—
Pre-trip expenses	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.1	100.0	—	0.0	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**6.8**	**7.3**	**13.1**	**20.4**	**27.2**	**70.8**	**38.5**	**2.7**	**10.9**	**13.6**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	1.2	4.3	6.8	11.1	12.2	251.7	4.9	—	9.2	—
Miscellaneous commodities	2.3	12.4	11.2	23.6	25.8	4626.1	10.6	—	12.3	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**3.5**	**16.7**	**18.0**	**34.6**	**38.1**	**4877.8**	**0.8**	**3.6**	**21.5**	**25.1**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**31.2**	**70.4**	**111.2**	**181.6**	**212.8**	**5345.0**	**4.0**	**23.4**	**109.6**	**132.9**

APPENDIX H: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1998

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Nova Scotia, 1998

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
Passenger air	116.5	80.9	121.6	202.5	319.1	335.2	95.2	—	103.4	—
Other transportation	17.3	29.4	24.6	54.0	71.3	116.9	61.0	—	34.5	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	89.6	17.2	38.2	55.4	144.9	849.5	17.1	—	26.9	—
Total Transportation	**223.4**	**127.5**	**184.5**	**311.9**	**535.4**	**1301.6**	**41.1**	**76.6**	**164.8**	**241.3**
Total Accommodation	**42.8**	**71.6**	**84.4**	**156.0**	**198.8**	**217.2**	**91.5**	**95.4**	**67.4**	**162.9**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**65.1**	**63.3**	**72.6**	**136.0**	**201.0**	**894.5**	**22.5**	**63.7**	**48.4**	**112.1**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	46.8	37.1	43.3	80.4	127.2	410.0	31.0	—	36.3	—
Pre-trip expenses	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.8	45.8	100.0	—	0.0	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**92.6**	**37.1**	**43.3**	**80.4**	**173.0**	**455.8**	**38.0**	**26.3**	**36.3**	**62.6**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	27.5	23.4	21.3	44.7	72.2	1867.8	3.9	—	17.2	—
Miscellaneous commodities	85.6	53.1	42.8	95.9	181.5	34431.3	11.0	—	44.5	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**113.1**	**76.5**	**64.1**	**140.6**	**253.7**	**36299.1**	**0.7**	**43.0**	**61.7**	**104.7**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**537.0**	**376.0**	**448.9**	**824.9**	**1361.9**	**39168.2**	**3.5**	**305.0**	**378.6**	**683.6**

APPENDIX H: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1998

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, New Brunswick, 1998

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
Passenger air	53.6	10.6	26.0	36.6	90.2	93.5	96.5	—	95.1	—
Other transportation	24.4	12.5	11.3	23.8	48.2	81.4	59.2	—	25.0	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	59.1	13.2	41.6	54.8	113.9	746.7	15.3	—	30.8	—
Total Transportation	**137.1**	**36.3**	**78.8**	**115.2**	**252.2**	**921.6**	**27.4**	**67.0**	**150.9**	**217.9**
Total Accommodation	**32.9**	**38.0**	**66.2**	**104.2**	**137.1**	**149.7**	**91.6**	**85.2**	**40.5**	**125.8**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**45.0**	**43.7**	**62.4**	**106.2**	**151.2**	**728.5**	**20.8**	**62.1**	**49.8**	**111.8**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	19.6	28.8	23.8	52.6	72.2	255.7	28.2	—	33.9	—
Pre-trip expenses	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	36.9	100.0	—	0.0	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**56.5**	**28.8**	**23.8**	**52.6**	**109.1**	**292.5**	**37.3**	**34.5**	**33.9**	**68.5**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	22.8	11.1	18.9	30.0	52.9	1,427.9	3.7	—	30.9	—
Miscellaneous commodities	58.4	19.9	33.3	53.2	111.7	30266.1	11.8	—	41.0	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**81.3**	**31.0**	**52.3**	**83.2**	**164.5**	**31694.0**	**0.5**	**43.3**	**71.9**	**115.2**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**352.7**	**177.9**	**283.5**	**461.4**	**814.2**	**33786.3**	**2.4**	**292.1**	**347.1**	**639.2**

APPENDIX H: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1998

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Quebec, 1998

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
Passenger air	1,060.6	283.3	733.0	1,016.3	2,076.8	2,188.2	94.9	—	303.9	—
Other transportation	199.6	199.5	83.5	283.0	482.6	893.0	54.0	—	86.5	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	685.4	88.0	84.4	172.4	857.9	6,536.2	13.1	—	137.4	—
Total Transportation	**1,945.6**	**570.8**	**900.9**	**1,471.7**	**3,417.3**	**9,617.4**	**35.5**	**1,008.7**	**527.8**	**1536.5**
Total Accommodation	**416.8**	**680.6**	**206.8**	**887.4**	**1,304.1**	**1,442.7**	**90.4**	**903.0**	**312.0**	**1215.0**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**658.6**	**421.2**	**208.5**	**629.7**	**1,288.3**	**6,928.6**	**18.6**	**625.5**	**331.9**	**957.5**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	848.3	314.3	132.8	447.1	1,295.4	3,901.8	33.2	—	178.0	—
Pre-trip expenses	301.8	-	-	-	301.8	301.8	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**1,150.1**	**314.3**	**132.8**	**447.1**	**1,597.2**	**4,203.6**	**38.0**	**249.9**	**178.0**	**428.0**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	258.0	115.7	109.9	225.6	483.6	15,826.3	3.1	—	97.9	—
Miscellaneous commodities	364.2	336.1	130.8	466.9	831.1	323,037.4	8.8	—	135.3	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**622.2**	**451.7**	**240.7**	**692.4**	**1,314.7**	**338,863.8**	**0.4**	**280.7**	**233.1**	**513.8**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**4,793.3**	**2,438.6**	**1,689.7**	**4,128.3**	**8,921.6**	**361,056.1**	**2.5**	**3,067.8**	**1,582.9**	**4,650.7**

APPENDIX H: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1998

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Ontario, 1998

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
Passenger air	1,926.5	1,100.2	774.5	1,874.7	3,801.2	3,978.7	95.5	—	1,506.0	—
Other transportation	357.6	372.8	247.2	619.9	977.5	1,753.8	55.7	—	91.1	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	1,160.6	254.6	120.4	375.0	1,535.6	10,527.2	14.6	—	110.2	—
Total Transportation	**3,444.7**	**1,727.5**	**1,142.1**	**2,869.6**	**6,314.3**	**16,259.7**	**38.8**	**2,614.6**	**1,707.3**	**4321.8**
Total Accommodation	**895.1**	**1,410.6**	**380.2**	**1,790.8**	**2,685.9**	**2,968.7**	**90.5**	**2,727.1**	**393.3**	**3120.4**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**969.1**	**1,307.9**	**296.8**	**1,604.6**	**2,573.8**	**13,051.6**	**19.7**	**1,683.2**	**271.7**	**1954.9**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	1,263.6	1,118.1	186.3	1,304.3	2,567.9	6,295.0	40.8	—	150.9	—
Pre-trip expenses	443.9	-	-	-	443.9	443.9	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**1,707.5**	**1,118.1**	**186.3**	**1,304.3**	**3,011.8**	**6,738.9**	**44.7**	**770.8**	**150.9**	**921.7**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	290.5	399.5	73.3	472.8	763.3	22,360.4	3.4	—	57.6	—
Miscellaneous commodities	693.0	837.7	132.4	970.1	1,663.1	672,321.0	8.5	—	123.7	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**983.5**	**1,237.2**	**205.7**	**1,442.9**	**2,426.4**	**694,681.4**	**0.3**	**955.6**	**181.3**	**1,136.9**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**7,999.9**	**6,801.2**	**2,211.0**	**9,012.3**	**17,012.1**	**733,700.3**	**2.3**	**8,751.1**	**2,704.5**	**11,455.7**

APPENDIX H: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1998

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Manitoba, 1998

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
Passenger air	200.5	25.1	202.5	227.6	428.1	451.3	94.9	—	70.2	—
Other transportation	27.6	11.4	18.9	30.3	57.9	116.4	49.8	—	26.8	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	101.8	12.0	34.5	46.5	148.3	1,013.6	14.6	—	53.7	—
Total Transportation	**329.8**	**48.5**	**255.9**	**304.4**	**634.3**	**1,581.3**	**40.1**	**185.2**	**150.8**	**336.0**
Total Accommodation	**59.0**	**71.6**	**85.9**	**157.5**	**216.5**	**243.1**	**89.1**	**195.1**	**123.5**	**318.6**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**105.8**	**41.4**	**94.9**	**136.4**	**242.1**	**1,170.0**	**20.7**	**112.9**	**106.3**	**219.2**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	71.0	44.1	34.8	78.9	149.8	499.0	30.0	—	51.6	—
Pre-trip expenses	50.3	-	-	-	50.3	50.3	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**121.2**	**44.1**	**34.8**	**78.9**	**200.1**	**549.3**	**36.4**	**65.6**	**51.6**	**117.3**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	52.5	11.3	14.6	25.9	78.3	2,423.4	3.2	—	24.1	—
Miscellaneous commodities	78.3	27.3	41.8	69.0	147.3	50,503.4	0.3	—	51.2	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**130.7**	**38.6**	**56.3**	**94.9**	**225.6**	**52,926.8**	**0.4**	**83.7**	**75.2**	**158.9**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**746.6**	**244.2**	**527.9**	**772.1**	**1,518.6**	**56,470.5**	**2.7**	**642.6**	**507.4**	**1,150.0**

APPENDIX H: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1998

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Saskatchewan, 1998

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
All passenger transportation	154.2	17.6	81.3	98.9	253.1	309.1	81.9	—	220.8	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	117.7	6.8	49.7	56.5	174.3	1,002.0	17.4	—	53.2	—
Total Transportation	**271.9**	**24.4**	**131.0**	**155.4**	**427.3**	**1,311.1**	**32.6**	**107.7**	**274.0**	**381.8**
Total Accommodation	**75.9**	**37.7**	**77.9**	**115.6**	**191.5**	**213.8**	**89.6**	**95.8**	**79.0**	**174.8**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**113.2**	**26.1**	**81.1**	**107.1**	**220.3**	**1,051.2**	**21.0**	**60.6**	**78.2**	**138.8**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	59.6	16.5	31.1	47.7	107.3	352.7	30.4	—	45.4	—
Pre-trip expenses	67.2	-	-	-	67.2	67.2	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**126.8**	**16.5**	**31.1**	**47.7**	**174.4**	**419.8**	**41.5**	**38.7**	**45.4**	**84.2**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	45.6	5.6	16.3	21.9	67.5	2,010.7	3.4	—	17.4	—
Miscellaneous commodities	122.2	18.7	30.1	48.8	171.0	50,583.0	9.5	—	59.1	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**167.8**	**24.4**	**46.4**	**70.7**	**238.6**	**52,593.7**	**0.5**	**46.7**	**76.5**	**123.3**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**755.6**	**129.1**	**367.5**	**496.5**	**1,252.1**	**55,589.6**	**2.3**	**349.6**	**553.1**	**902.7**

APPENDIX H: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1998

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Alberta, 1998

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
Passenger air	477.6	171.7	334.1	505.8	983.4	1,033.9	95.1	—	375.5	—
Other transportation	72.6	142.8	50.2	192.9	265.5	485.2	54.7	—	66.7	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	327.6	37.4	101.4	138.8	466.5	2,824.7	16.5	—	88.4	—
Total Transportation	**877.8**	**351.8**	**485.7**	**837.5**	**1,715.3**	**4,343.8**	**39.5**	**700.5**	**530.6**	**1231.1**
Total Accommodation	**321.6**	**460.2**	**247.1**	**707.3**	**1,028.9**	**1,132.0**	**90.9**	**511.9**	**168.2**	**680.1**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**378.2**	**232.0**	**241.7**	**473.6**	**851.8**	**4,133.0**	**20.6**	**300.0**	**183.1**	**483.1**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	294.3	162.3	115.0	277.3	571.6	1,517.0	37.7	—	106.0	—
Pre-trip expenses	215.8	-	-	-	215.8	215.8	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**510.1**	**162.3**	**115.0**	**277.3**	**787.4**	**1,732.7**	**45.4**	**168.2**	**106.0**	**274.2**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	119.2	67.5	45.3	112.9	232.1	6,323.3	3.7	—	39.8	—
Miscellaneous commodities	328.9	185.4	151.4	336.8	665.6	193,329.0	11.1	—	54.5	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**448.1**	**252.9**	**196.7**	**449.6**	**897.7**	**199,652.2**	**0.4**	**184.3**	**94.3**	**278.5**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**2,535.8**	**1,459.2**	**1,286.1**	**2,745.3**	**5,281.1**	**210,993.8**	**2.5**	**1,864.8**	**1,082.2**	**2,947.0**

APPENDIX H: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1998

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, British Columbia, 1998

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
Passenger air	983.3	625.8	729.3	1,355.1	2,338.5	2,455.3	95.2	---	338.6	---
Other transportation	116.6	273.7	78.9	352.6	469.2	762.6	61.5	---	157.4	---
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	332.0	93.5	118.2	211.7	543.7	3,575.2	15.2	---	105.1	---
Total Transportation	**1,432.0**	**993.0**	**926.4**	**1,919.4**	**3,351.4**	**6,793.2**	**49.3**	**1,057.1**	**601.1**	**1658.3**
Total Accommodation	**337.4**	**1,001.6**	**270.6**	**1,272.2**	**1,609.6**	**1,777.8**	**90.5**	**815.6**	**262.6**	**1078.2**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**393.7**	**545.0**	**247.8**	**792.8**	**1,186.5**	**5,840.5**	**20.3**	**575.9**	**243.6**	**819.5**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	509.4	364.2	155.2	519.4	1,028.8	2,322.7	44.3	---	117.3	---
Pre-trip expenses	269.4	-	-	-	269.4	269.4	100.0	---	-	---
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**778.8**	**364.2**	**155.2**	**519.4**	**1,298.2**	**2,592.1**	**50.1**	**299.4**	**117.3**	**416.7**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	113.4	178.6	49.9	228.5	341.9	8,780.2	3.9	---	58.8	---
Miscellaneous commodities	209.0	500.5	94.5	595.0	804.0	181,244.6	11.4	---	128.5	---
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**322.4**	**679.1**	**144.4**	**823.5**	**1,145.9**	**190,024.8**	**0.6**	**351.5**	**187.3**	**538.7**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**3,264.2**	**3,583.0**	**1,744.4**	**5,327.3**	**8,591.6**	**207,028.4**	**4.1**	**3,099.5**	**1,411.9**	**4,511.4**

APPENDIX H: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1998

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Yukon, 1998

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
All passenger transportation	6.9	15.7	6.5	22.2	29.0	35.4	82.0	—	13.0	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	1.0	5.0	2.9	7.9	8.9	55.8	16.0	—	0.1	—
Total Transportation	**7.9**	**20.7**	**9.4**	**30.1**	**38.0**	**91.2**	**41.6**	**4.1**	**13.1**	**17.2**
Total Accommodation	**6.3**	**23.8**	**9.1**	**32.8**	**39.2**	**43.9**	**89.3**	**3.2**	**3.0**	**6.2**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**7.3**	**6.1**	**3.0**	**9.1**	**16.4**	**66.8**	**24.5**	**2.1**	**0.8**	**2.9**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	1.6	6.2	2.4	8.5	10.2	31.5	32.3	—	1.6	—
Pre-trip expenses	3.2	-	-	-	3.2	3.2	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**4.8**	**6.2**	**2.4**	**8.5**	**13.4**	**34.7**	**38.5**	**2.2**	**1.6**	**3.9**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	1.2	2.0	0.4	2.4	3.6	80.3	4.4	—	0.1	—
Miscellaneous commodities	0.3	9.9	2.0	11.9	12.2	1,671.5	0.8	—	0.0	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**1.5**	**11.9**	**2.4**	**14.3**	**15.8**	**1,751.7**	**0.9**	**1.9**	**0.1**	**2.0**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**27.8**	**68.6**	**26.3**	**94.9**	**122.7**	**1,988.3**	**6.2**	**13.5**	**18.6**	**32.1**

APPENDIX H: Detailed Tourism expenditures by Region, 1998

Table 1: Tourism Expenditure by Commodity, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1998

Commodities	Domestic Demand (1)	International Demand (Exports) (2)	Inter-Provincial Demand (Exports) (3)	Total Exports (4)=(2)+(3)	Total Demand (5)=(1)+(4)	Total Domestic Supply (6)	Tourism Supply Share (%) (7)=(5)/(6)	Tourism Spending Abroad (International Imports) (8)	Interprovincial Tourism Imports (9)	Total Tourism Imports (10)=(8)+(9)
	(millions of dollars)									
All passenger transportation	18.7	2.1	16.8	18.9	37.6	45.5	82.5	—	32.7	—
Vehicle repairs, parts and fuel	1.2	1.3	3.9	5.2	6.3	42.4	14.9	—	0.0	—
Total Transportation	**19.8**	**3.4**	**20.7**	**24.1**	**43.9**	**87.9**	**49.9**	**4.0**	**32.6**	**36.6**
Total Accommodation	**6.0**	**16.1**	**18.6**	**34.7**	**40.7**	**42.9**	**95.1**	**5.5**	**5.2**	**10.7**
Total Food and Beverage Services	**10.7**	**1.8**	**3.5**	**5.3**	**16.1**	**72.7**	**22.1**	**3.7**	**1.0**	**4.7**
Rec.& Entertain. and Travel Agencies	6.9	3.2	2.2	5.4	12.3	25.2	49.0	—	1.4	—
Pre-trip expenses	3.6	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	100.0	—	-	—
Total Other Tourism Commodities	**10.6**	**3.2**	**2.2**	**5.4**	**16.0**	**28.8**	**55.4**	**3.9**	**1.4**	**5.3**
Groc. & beer, wine & liquor from stores	3.5	1.2	1.6	2.9	6.4	174.1	3.7	—	1.1	—
Miscellaneous commodities	3.3	3.1	4.3	7.4	10.7	4,994.4	7.4	—	3.0	—
Total Other Commodities Purchased By Tourists	**6.8**	**4.3**	**6.6**	**10.2**	**17.1**	**5,168.5**	**0.3**	**3.6**	**4.0**	**7.6**
Total Tourism Expenditures	**54.0**	**28.9**	**50.9**	**79.8**	**133.8**	**5,400.8**	**2.5**	**20.7**	**44.3**	**65.0**

APPENDIX I: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1998

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Canada, 1998

Industry	Labour Income	Net Income of Unincorporated Business	Other (3)	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	Labour Compensation per Job	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)				('000)	dollars	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:								
Air transportation	2,426.2	-	931.7	3,358.0	51.4	47,300	65,400	77.3
Railway transportation	142.8	-	352.9	495.7	2.6	55,000	190,900	12.1
Water transportation	80.4	1.4	31.3	113.1	1.7	47,600	65,800	11.4
Bus transportation	228.8	3.2	116.4	348.4	9.9	23,400	35,200	26.8
Taxicabs	27.2	32.0	23.5	82.8	4.1	14,500	20,200	13.0
Vehicle rental	243.1	1.0	624.7	868.9	8.0	30,500	108,600	33.7
Total Transportation	**3,148.7**	**37.7**	**2,080.5**	**5,266.8**	**77.7**	**41,100**	**67,800**	37.8
Hotels	2,306.1	118.3	1,109.0	3,533.4	95.9	25,300	36,900	62.3
Motels	338.1	17.9	159.5	515.5	14.6	24,500	35,400	65.1
Camping	166.9	4.8	81.5	253.3	6.7	25,600	37,800	85.6
Other accommodation	260.0	4.9	115.6	380.6	11.3	23,600	33,900	75.2
Total Accommodation	**3,071.1**	**146.0**	**1,465.6**	**4,682.7**	**128.5**	**25,100**	**36,500**	64.4
Food and Beverage Services	**1,869.4**	**105.2**	**360.2**	**2,334.7**	**126.5**	**15,700**	**18,500**	17.6
Recreation and Entertainment	**1,069.8**	**93.2**	**368.2**	**1,531.2**	**57.1**	**20,400**	**26,900**	26.7
Travel Agencies	**1,001.1**	**13.1**	**369.6**	**1,383.8**	**33.9**	**30,000**	**40,900**	99.5
Total Tourism Industries	**10,160.1**	**395.2**	**4,644.1**	**15,199.3**	**423.7**	**25,000**	**35,900**	36.5
Other Industries	**2,888.5**	**152.3**	**1,222.0**	**4,262.8**	**109.3**	**27,900**	**39,100**	–
Total Tourism Activities	**13,048.6**	**547.4**	**5,866.1**	**19,462.1**	**532.9**	**25,600**	**36,600**	–
Non-Tourism Activities:								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6,468	2,702	11,858	21,027	538	17,100	39,100	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	9,335	160	17,931	27,426	158	60,200	173,800	
Utilities	6,036	0	18,898	24,934	98	61,700	254,800	
Construction	32,269	4,785	7,104	44,158	823	45,100	53,700	
Manufacturing	83,665	409	64,431	148,504	1,919	43,900	77,400	
Wholesale trade	30,300	824	13,694	44,818	705	44,200	63,600	
Retail trade	32,521	2,900	8,522	43,942	1,611	22,000	27,300	
Transportation and warehousing	21,442	2,380	10,634	34,456	680	35,100	50,700	
Information and cultural industries	13,327	152	14,704	28,184	295	45,800	95,700	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	40,875	25,909	98,923	165,707	921	72,600	180,000	
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	23,731	5,291	5,442	34,465	765	38,000	45,100	
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	12,119	1,501	3,049	16,669	519	26,300	32,100	
Educational Services	1,042	603	90	1,735	85	19,300	20,300	
Health Care and Social Assistance	8,905	9,298	2,707	20,909	500	36,500	41,900	
Other industries (1)	140,003	2,199	27,650	169,852	4,287	33,200	39,700	
Total non-tourism activities	**462,038**	**59,112**	**305,636**	**826,787**	**13,904**	**37,500**	**59,500**	
Total Economy	**475,087**	**59,660**	**311,502**	**846,249**	**14,437**	**37,100**	**58,700**	
of which: Business sector	**357,457**	**59,660**	**289,470**	**706,587**	**11,422**	**36,600**	**61,900**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.
(3) Includes other operating surplus, other taxes on production (excluding taxes on products) and other subsidies on production.

APPENDIX I: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1998

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1998

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
		(millions of dollars)	('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Air transportation	32.7	61.8	0.7	84,600	78.5
Other passenger transportation	9.9	23.6	0.4	57,100	20.3
Total Transportation	**42.6**	**85.4**	**1.1**	**74,700**	**43.9**
Total Accommodation	**34.6**	**51.8**	**1.2**	**41,700**	**61.3**
Food and Beverage Services	**16.9**	**24.6**	**1.4**	**17,100**	**17.3**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**53.5**	**76.3**	**2.7**	**28,500**	**33.7**
Recreation and Entertainment	**5.8**	**8.3**	**0.4**	**23,300**	**28.0**
Travel Agencies	**7.6**	**9.7**	**0.3**	**30,900**	**99.1**
Total Tourism Industries	**109.6**	**179.7**	**4.5**	**40,000**	**39.0**
Other Industries	**34.2**	**51.9**	**1.8**	**29,100**	**..**
Total Tourism Activities	**143.7**	**231.6**	**6.3**	**36,900**	**..**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	93	323	8	40,700	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	328	783	5	169,400	
Utilities	126	465	3	177,700	
Construction	377	539	11	50,100	
Manufacturing	440	758	12	65,700	
Wholesale trade	206	359	6	62,000	
Retail trade	424	570	24	23,800	
Transportation and warehousing	255	300	9	33,200	
Information and cultural industries	127	361	3	123,800	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	272	1,679	9	187,800	
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	175	264	6	43,700	
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	75	105	4	25,600	
Educational Services	26	37	1	35,000	
Health Care and Social Assistance	93	232	6	41,300	
Other industries (1)	2,423	2,979	75	39,600	
Total non-tourism activities	**5,439**	**9,755**	**180**	**54,100**	
Total Economy	**5,583**	**9,986**	**187**	**53,600**	
of which: Business sector	**3,392**	**7,319**	**127**	**57,600**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX I: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1998

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Prince Edward Island, 1998

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Total Transportation	**5.0**	**13.0**	**0.1**	**91,200**	**50.5**
Total Accommodation	**19.3**	**30.0**	**1.0**	**31,600**	**70.8**
Food and Beverage Services	**9.5**	**12.2**	**0.7**	**17,100**	**24.8**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**28.8**	**42.2**	**1.7**	**25,400**	**46.1**
Recreation and Entertainment	**3.6**	**5.5**	**0.4**	**15,300**	**39.8**
Travel Agencies	**1.3**	**1.7**	**0.1**	**16,200**	**99.7**
Total Tourism Industries	**38.7**	**62.4**	**2.3**	**27,500**	**46.9**
Other Industries	**11.6**	**17.6**	**0.6**	**31,500**	**..**
Total Tourism Activities	**50.3**	**80.0**	**2.8**	**28,300**	**..**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	65	236	6	36,700	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	2	5	0	39,700	
Utilities	7	25	0	141,000	
Construction	105	131	3	37,700	
Manufacturing	135	279	5	56,200	
Wholesale trade	68	98	2	42,100	
Retail trade	114	164	8	21,400	
Transportation and warehousing	51	66	2	35,700	
Information and cultural industries	27	84	1	135,900	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	97	533	3	203,500	
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	35	59	2	25,200	
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	17	23	1	18,800	
Educational Services	5	5	0	19,500	
Health Care and Social Assistance	43	82	2	33,300	
Other industries (1)	689	824	22	36,800	
Total non-tourism activities	**1,461**	**2,614**	**59**	**44,300**	
Total Economy	**1,511**	**2,694**	**62**	**43,600**	
of which: Business sector	**899**	**1,974**	**45**	**44,400**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX I: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1998

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Nova Scotia, 1998

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Air transportation	67.4	100.1	1.3	77,800	78.4
Other passenger transportation	16.4	44.7	0.8	57,200	20.0
Total Transportation	**83.7**	**144.8**	**2.1**	**70,000**	**41.2**
Total Accommodation	**78.8**	**125.8**	**4.8**	**26,300**	**71.0**
Food and Beverage Services	**55.8**	**71.0**	**4.1**	**17,200**	**20.1**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**134.6**	**196.7**	**8.9**	**22,100**	**37.1**
Recreation and Entertainment	**21.9**	**31.5**	**1.9**	**17,100**	**32.1**
Travel Agencies	**12.0**	**15.4**	**0.6**	**24,400**	**99.5**
Total Tourism Industries	**252.2**	**388.4**	**13.5**	**28,900**	**39.0**
Other Industries	**81.3**	**111.5**	**3.8**	**29,400**	**..**
Total Tourism Activities	**333.5**	**499.9**	**17.3**	**29,000**	**..**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	212	515	16	32,600	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	145	308	3	93,700	
Utilities	114	452	2	212,300	
Construction	868	1,118	22	50,300	
Manufacturing	1,342	2,051	37	55,900	
Wholesale trade	622	917	18	51,000	
Retail trade	916	1,161	52	22,600	
Transportation and warehousing	499	678	20	33,500	
Information and cultural industries	286	692	9	79,600	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	740	4,125	22	190,800	
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	338	579	16	36,500	
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	203	267	11	25,000	
Educational Services	30	48	3	15,000	
Health Care and Social Assistance	259	580	16	36,100	
Other industries (1)	4,590	5,390	149	36,200	
Total non-tourism activities	**11,162**	**18,880**	**395**	**47,800**	
Total Economy	**11,495**	**19,380**	**413**	**47,000**	
of which: Business sector	**7,425**	**14,683**	**301**	**48,800**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX I: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1998

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, New Brunswick, 1998

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Air transportation	19.4	28.3	0.4	68,200	79.6
Other passenger transportation	13.7	34.7	0.5	67,700	20.2
Total Transportation	**33.1**	**63.0**	**0.9**	**67,900**	**30.4**
Total Accommodation	**57.1**	**88.8**	**2.8**	**31,800**	**65.6**
Food and Beverage Services	**39.6**	**49.5**	**3.0**	**16,800**	**19.4**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**96.7**	**138.2**	**5.7**	**24,100**	**35.4**
Recreation and Entertainment	**15.1**	**19.9**	**1.2**	**16,900**	**26.7**
Travel Agencies	**5.6**	**8.1**	**0.4**	**22,500**	**99.3**
Total Tourism Industries	**150.5**	**229.3**	**8.2**	**27,900**	**33.7**
Other Industries	**52.9**	**73.0**	**2.5**	**29,000**	**..**
Total Tourism Activities	**203.3**	**302.3**	**10.7**	**28,200**	**..**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	307	556	15	36,600	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	165	277	4	70,100	
Utilities	169	687	3	204,800	
Construction	687	878	18	49,500	
Manufacturing	1,335	2,429	36	68,200	
Wholesale trade	431	682	11	62,200	
Retail trade	691	927	38	24,200	
Transportation and warehousing	546	785	22	35,600	
Information and cultural industries	233	531	4	119,700	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	532	2,778	16	173,400	
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	283	425	11	38,700	
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	152	202	10	19,700	
Educational Services	26	44	1	40,700	
Health Care and Social Assistance	152	366	11	32,800	
Other industries (1)	3,400	4,173	108	38,900	
Total non-tourism activities	**9,109**	**15,741**	**309**	**51,000**	
Total Economy	**9,312**	**16,044**	**320**	**50,200**	
of which: Business sector	**6,343**	**12,448**	**241**	**51,700**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX I: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1998

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Quebec, 1998

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Air transportation	493.0	652.3	11.6	56,200	73.3
Other passenger transportation	150.4	394.3	6.0	65,800	18.8
Total Transportation	**643.4**	**1046.6**	**17.6**	**59,400**	**35.0**
Total Accommodation	**564.5**	**824.1**	**22.6**	**36,500**	**64.8**
Food and Beverage Services	**377.6**	**461.3**	**26.1**	**17,800**	**16.4**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**942.1**	**1285.5**	**48.7**	**26,500**	**31.5**
Recreation and Entertainment	**175.9**	**280.8**	**8.3**	**33,700**	**19.9**
Travel Agencies	**244.9**	**359.2**	**6.8**	**53,000**	**99.4**
Total Tourism Industries	**2006.3**	**2972.1**	**81.4**	**36,600**	**33.6**
Other Industries	**555.9**	**902.7**	**22.9**	**39,500**	**–**
Total Tourism Activities	**2562.1**	**3874.9**	**104.3**	**37,200**	**–**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,237	3,496	83	42,100	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	883	1,510	16	94,000	
Utilities	1,515	7,491	24	317,600	
Construction	6,281	8,793	168	52,300	
Manufacturing	21,104	39,173	520	75,400	
Wholesale trade	6,049	8,827	153	57,800	
Retail trade	7,140	10,109	379	26,700	
Transportation and warehousing	4,404	6,795	152	44,900	
Information and cultural industries	2,968	6,615	63	105,100	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	7,345	30,778	186	165,100	
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,406	6,609	155	42,700	
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	2,674	3,516	108	32,600	
Educational Services	187	317	19	17,000	
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,588	4,593	107	43,000	
Other industries (1)	32,060	39,754	1,025	38,800	
Total non-tourism activities	**99,839**	**178,377**	**3,157**	**56,500**	
Total Economy	**102,401**	**182,252**	**3,261**	**55,900**	
of which: Business sector	**75,211**	**149,196**	**2,526**	**59,100**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX I: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1998

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Ontario, 1998

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Air transportation	832.9	1223.7	16.2	75,600	82.5
Other passenger transportation	234.9	684.5	9.5	72,200	20.2
Total Transportation	**1067.8**	**1908.2**	**25.7**	**74,300**	**39.2**
Total Accommodation	**1058.4**	**1637.8**	**41.9**	**39,200**	**68.7**
Food and Beverage Services	**727.2**	**914.2**	**48.8**	**18,800**	**17.8**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**1785.6**	**2551.9**	**90.6**	**28,200**	**34.0**
Recreation and Entertainment	**506.0**	**716.0**	**24.7**	**29,000**	**28.2**
Travel Agencies	**390.9**	**562.7**	**13.6**	**41,500**	**99.6**
Total Tourism Industries	**3750.4**	**5738.9**	**154.6**	**37,200**	**37.0**
Other Industries	**1098.9**	**1622.5**	**40.8**	**39,800**	**--**
Total Tourism Activities	**4849.3**	**7361.4**	**195.4**	**37,700**	**--**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,495	4,090	119	34,400	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1,150	2,287	23	100,200	
Utilities	2,823	8,826	40	218,600	
Construction	11,460	15,680	282	55,600	
Manufacturing	43,818	77,033	941	81,900	
Wholesale trade	14,040	20,450	307	66,600	
Retail trade	12,976	17,396	616	28,300	
Transportation and warehousing	7,549	11,735	243	48,400	
Information and cultural industries	5,768	11,518	126	89,900	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	20,143	74,516	392	190,100	
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	10,840	15,857	323	49,100	
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	5,765	7,971	232	34,400	
Educational Services	399	699	31	22,300	
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,479	8,803	197	44,700	
Other industries (1)	53,279	64,038	1,554	41,300	
Total non-tourism activities	**195,004**	**340,898**	**5,431**	**62,800**	
Total Economy	**199,853**	**348,260**	**5,626**	**62,000**	
of which: Business sector	**155,258**	**295,821**	**4,546**	**65,100**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX I: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1998

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Manitoba, 1998

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Air transportation	106.5	140.2	2.3	60,400	70.0
Other passenger transportation	31.6	73.3	0.9	78,300	14.2
Total Transportation	**138.1**	**213.5**	**3.3**	**65,500**	**29.9**
Total Accommodation	**95.5**	**143.9**	**4.4**	**32,700**	**48.9**
Food and Beverage Services	**56.3**	**73.9**	**4.2**	**17,700**	**18.8**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**151.8**	**217.8**	**8.6**	**25,400**	**31.5**
Recreation and Entertainment	**27.9**	**42.0**	**1.8**	**23,600**	**22.0**
Travel Agencies	**21.3**	**28.5**	**0.8**	**33,600**	**99.5**
Total Tourism Industries	**339.1**	**501.7**	**14.5**	**34,700**	**30.9**
Other Industries	**113.1**	**159.6**	**4.2**	**37,700**	**–**
Total Tourism Activities	**452.2**	**661.3**	**18.7**	**35,400**	**–**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	232	1,335	45	29,700	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	294	454	6	73,900	
Utilities	253	1,133	5	229,900	
Construction	956	1,323	28	47,400	
Manufacturing	2,142	3,755	62	60,900	
Wholesale trade	920	1,662	22	75,600	
Retail trade	1,116	1,533	56	27,400	
Transportation and warehousing	1,032	1,698	31	54,900	
Information and cultural industries	401	820	8	104,100	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	1,274	5,568	35	157,800	
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	466	721	20	35,700	
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	304	418	17	24,000	
Educational Services	21	36	3	11,900	
Health Care and Social Assistance	277	714	17	43,000	
Other industries (1)	5,541	6,786	182	37,300	
Total non-tourism activities	**15,228**	**27,956**	**537**	**52,100**	
Total Economy	**15,680**	**28,617**	**556**	**51,500**	
of which: Business sector	**10,887**	**22,896**	**418**	**54,800**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX I: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1998

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Saskatchewan, 1998

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Total Transportation	**49.8**	**114.9**	**1.9**	**60,900**	**32.7**
Total Accommodation	**80.1**	**121.9**	**4.1**	**29,900**	**50.2**
Food and Beverage Services	**50.9**	**68.0**	**3.8**	**18,100**	**18.0**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**131.0**	**190.0**	**7.9**	**24,200**	**30.6**
Recreation and Entertainment	**18.1**	**28.3**	**1.6**	**17,800**	**27.5**
Travel Agencies	**10.7**	**13.9**	**0.3**	**40,600**	**99.6**
Total Tourism Industries	**209.5**	**347.1**	**11.7**	**29,700**	**31.9**
Other Industries	**100.0**	**142.0**	**4.2**	**33,500**	**..**
Total Tourism Activities	**309.5**	**489.1**	**15.9**	**30,700**	**..**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	311	2,754	81	33,900	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	700	3,606	12	298,500	
Utilities	164	770	3	239,900	
Construction	944	1,484	28	52,900	
Manufacturing	917	1,975	25	78,800	
Wholesale trade	727	1,450	17	85,600	
Retail trade	881	1,255	50	25,300	
Transportation and warehousing	629	1,440	24	60,700	
Information and cultural industries	389	719	8	87,100	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	960	4,349	30	142,800	
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	404	603	16	37,300	
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	184	252	8	30,200	
Educational Services	14	29	2	16,600	
Health Care and Social Assistance	226	550	16	34,400	
Other industries (1)	4,662	5,684	158	35,900	
Total non-tourism activities	**12,113**	**26,920**	**480**	**56,200**	
Total Economy	**12,422**	**27,409**	**496**	**55,300**	
of which: Business sector	**8,352**	**22,601**	**377**	**60,000**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX I: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1998

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Alberta, 1998

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Air transportation	212.1	316.7	4.7	67,500	76.5
Other passenger transportation	91.9	229.4	2.6	87,700	19.5
Total Transportation	**304.0**	**546.1**	**7.3**	**74,700**	**34.3**
Total Accommodation	**427.2**	**702.7**	**16.2**	**43,500**	**61.9**
Food and Beverage Services	**218.2**	**282.3**	**15.1**	**18,700**	**17.5**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**645.5**	**985.0**	**31.3**	**31,500**	**35.8**
Recreation and Entertainment	**109.9**	**149.8**	**7.0**	**21,300**	**29.5**
Travel Agencies	**95.4**	**121.3**	**3.2**	**37,700**	**99.4**
Total Tourism Industries	**1154.8**	**1802.3**	**48.9**	**36,900**	**36.2**
Other Industries	**335.6**	**497.8**	**13.3**	**37,500**	**–**
Total Tourism Activities	**1490.4**	**2300.1**	**62.2**	**37,000**	**–**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	629	3,058	97	31,600	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	4,651	15,575	72	216,100	
Utilities	403	2,501	8	302,000	
Construction	5,773	7,811	122	64,100	
Manufacturing	5,125	10,360	124	83,300	
Wholesale trade	3,670	5,420	85	63,600	
Retail trade	3,456	4,589	168	27,300	
Transportation and warehousing	2,917	5,456	80	68,200	
Information and cultural industries	1,295	3,064	29	104,900	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	4,137	17,056	93	182,700	
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,522	4,706	94	50,000	
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,302	1,787	58	31,100	
Educational Services	136	233	8	27,600	
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,035	1,868	50	37,100	
Other industries (1)	13,200	16,355	432	37,900	
Total non-tourism activities	**51,251**	**99,838**	**1,523**	**65,600**	
Total Economy	**52,742**	**102,138**	**1,585**	**64,500**	
of which: Business sector	**42,244**	**89,481**	**1,302**	**68,800**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX I: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1998

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, British Columbia, 1998

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Air transportation	614.6	747.4	12.8	58,200	74.6
Other passenger transportation	150.5	360.5	4.5	80,500	22.9
Total Transportation	**765.1**	**1107.9**	**17.3**	**64,000**	**43.1**
Total Accommodation	**622.1**	**909.4**	**28.7**	**31,800**	**63.9**
Food and Beverage Services	**309.4**	**370.5**	**19.0**	**19,600**	**17.4**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**931.5**	**1279.9**	**47.6**	**26,900**	**36.0**
Recreation and Entertainment	**183.6**	**246.2**	**9.8**	**25,200**	**32.1**
Travel Agencies	**207.0**	**256.9**	**7.6**	**33,900**	**99.6**
Total Tourism Industries	**2087.2**	**2890.8**	**82.3**	**35,200**	**40.4**
Other Industries	**495.7**	**671.8**	**14.8**	**45,400**	**..**
Total Tourism Activities	**2582.9**	**3562.6**	**97.1**	**36,700**	**..**
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,878	4,651	67	69,900	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	865	2,182	14	152,800	
Utilities	434	2,505	9	285,200	
Construction	4,493	5,996	136	44,100	
Manufacturing	7,298	10,681	157	67,900	
Wholesale trade	3,514	4,866	82	59,300	
Retail trade	4,690	6,084	217	28,100	
Transportation and warehousing	3,454	5,328	95	56,000	
Information and cultural industries	1,786	3,684	41	90,800	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	5,280	23,793	132	180,200	
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,213	4,568	120	38,200	
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,418	2,089	68	30,600	
Educational Services	194	284	16	17,300	
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,724	3,065	76	40,300	
Other industries (1)	19,139	22,568	559	40,400	
Total non-tourism activities	**59,382**	**102,344**	**1,790**	**57,200**	
Total Economy	**61,965**	**105,907**	**1,887**	**56,200**	
of which: Business sector	**46,275**	**87,814**	**1,512**	**58,100**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX I: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1998

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Yukon, 1998

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Total Transportation	x	x	x	x	x
Total Accommodation	**15.9**	**22.8**	**0.5**	**47,600**	**58.6**
Food and Beverage Services	**3.0**	**3.7**	**0.2**	**22,400**	**28.8**
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	**18.9**	**26.5**	**0.6**	**41,100**	**51.2**
Recreation, Entertainment and Travel Agencies	x	x	x	x	x
Total Tourism Industries	**26.5**	**39.3**	**0.9**	**44,900**	**52.1**
Other Industries	**4.7**	**6.3**	**0.2**	**38,900**	–
Total Tourism Activities	**31.2**	**45.6**	**1.0**	**44,000**	–
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2	4	0	24,500	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	30	87	1	150,400	
Utilities	7	24	0	297,900	
Construction	48	62	1	50,000	
Manufacturing	5	3	0	20,600	
Wholesale trade	23	35	0	83,900	
Retail trade	42	53	1	64,000	
Transportation and warehousing	19	23	1	41,200	
Information and cultural industries	18	34	0	111,100	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	28	177	1	323,600	
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	15	23	1	43,800	
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	5	12	0	49,200	
Educational Services	1	1	0	22,400	
Health Care and Social Assistance	12	24	0	57,100	
Other industries (1)	324	424	8	52,600	
Total non-tourism activities	**578**	**987**	**14**	**69,600**	
Total Economy	**609**	**1,032**	**15**	**67,900**	
of which: Business sector	**312**	**646**	**8**	**77,800**	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

APPENDIX I: Detailed GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-tourism Industries by Region, 1998

Table 2: GDP and Employment for Tourism and Non-Tourism Industries, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1998

Industry	Labour Income	GDP at Basic Prices	Number of Jobs	GDP per Job	Tourism's Share of Total Industry's GDP (2)
	(millions of dollars)		('000)	dollars	(%)
Tourism activities:					
Total Transportation	x	x	x	x	x
Total Accommodation	17.7	23.8	0.4	56,000	56.7
Food and Beverage Services	3.0	3.6	0.2	22,600	19.4
Accommodation & Food and Beverage	20.6	27.4	0.6	46,800	45.0
Recreation, Entertainment and Travel Agencies	x	x	x	x	x
Total Tourism Industries	35.4	47.2	0.9	51,200	40.6
Other Industries	4.7	6.1	0.2	36,800	--
Total Tourism Activities	40.1	53.3	1.1	49,000	--
Non-Tourism Activities:					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7	9	0	30,400	
Mining and oil and gas extraction	123	351	2	201,800	
Utilities	22	55	0	159,900	
Construction	258	343	3	121,900	
Manufacturing	5	6	0	28,200	
Wholesale trade	30	52	1	49,300	
Retail trade	75	101	2	46,600	
Transportation and warehousing	88	151	2	83,800	
Information and cultural industries	29	62	1	98,000	
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	67	355	1	239,800	
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	34	52	1	61,900	
Administrative and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services	20	27	1	40,400	
Educational Services	3	4	0	36,200	
Health Care and Social Assistance	17	31	1	58,500	
Other industries (1)	697	878	14	63,000	
Total non-tourism activities	1,474	2,477	29	86,500	
Total Economy	1,514	2,530	30	85,200	
of which: Business sector	858	1,709	18	97,300	

(1) Including government and non-profit institutions.
(2) Percentage of an industry's GDP that comes from satisfying tourism demand. "Total industry's GDP" is a broad variable as it also includes freight activities.

Glossary

Domestic demand includes the expenditures associated with tourism activity within a given region by residents of that region.

Domestic supply of tourism commodities is defined as the total production in a given region of the tourism commodities that are mainly produced by tourism industries. Not all of domestic supply is purchased by visitors, so that supply exceeds tourism demand. For example, tourists purchase only a small proportion of food and beverage services, with most going to local consumption. Also, supply does not include imports. For example the sale of a ticket on a non-Canadian airline is excluded from supply.

Factor cost is a valuation reflecting the cost of the factors of production (labour and capital) to the producer. It corresponds to the value remaining after the deduction from market prices of indirect taxes and the addition of subsidies. See market prices.

Gross Domestic Product is the total unduplicated value of the goods and services produced in a region during a given period. GDP can be measured three ways: as total incomes earned in current production, as total final sales of current production, or as total net values added in current production.

Gross Domestic Product per job is the total value of GDP divided by the number of jobs in a given region.

International demand, or foreign tourism demand, can also be described as exports. It is the expenditures by non-residents of Canada on tourism in Canada.

Inter-provincial demand is tourism expenditures by Canadian tourists made in a province or territory in Canada where they are not a resident.

Labour compensation per job is equal to total labour income divided by total employment in a given region.

Labour income equals the sum of wages and salaries plus supplementary labour income.

Market prices are a valuation expressed in terms of the prices actually paid by the purchaser, that is, including indirect taxes less subsidies. See factor cost.

Net income of unincorporated business is equal to earnings of unincorporated proprietors, except farm operators, from their own business. It includes the net income of unincorporated businesses and self-employed individuals, as well as the net rental income of persons.

Other operating surplus is equal to income from production other than labour or mixed income. It includes depreciation and profit.

Supplementary labour income is the employers' social contributions, either compulsory or voluntary. It includes retirement allowances and contributions to employment insurance, the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans, other pension plans, workers' compensation, medicare, dental plans, short- and long-term disability insurance, etc.

Tourism, as defined by the World Tourism Organisation and the United Nations Statistical Commission, is "the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes. In Canada, usual environment is defined as less than 80 kilometres one way away from home. Exclusions are commuting, travel for education, travel by armed forces or diplomats, and migration. Crossing an international boundary is considered tourism regardless of distance travelled.

Tourism Commodity is a good or service for which a significant part of its total demand in Canada comes from tourists.

Tourism Demand is defined as the spending of Canadian and non-resident visitors on domestically produced commodities. Total tourism demand is the sum of domestic demand, international demand and inter-provincial demand.

Tourism employment is a measure of employment generated by tourism activities within tourism and non-tourism industries. It is based on an estimate of jobs rather than full time equivalents. Thus, someone who works 10 hours a week and someone who works 50 hours a week both count as one tourism job.

Tourism exports is defined as the spending of non-resident visitors on domestically produced commodities. Total tourism exports is the sum of international demand and inter-provincial demand. International demand is the expenditures on tourism from non-residents. Inter-provincial demand is expenditures by Canadian visitors made in a province or territory, of which they are not a resident.

Tourism industry is an industry that would cease to exist or would continue to exist only at significantly reduced levels of activity in the absence of tourism. Tourism characteristic industries are passenger transportation, accommodation, food and beverage services, recreation and entertainment and travel agencies.

Wages and salaries equal the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, paid to employees in return for work done. It is recorded on a gross basis, before any deduction for income taxes, pensions, unemployment insurance and other social insurance schemes. It also includes other forms of compensation, namely commissions, tips, bonuses, directors' fees and allowances such as those for holidays and sick leave, as well as military pay and allowances. It excludes employers' social contributions, which are treated as supplementary labour income.

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